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4. A From the Author.

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS,

OBSERVED IN

SOUTH-EASTERN DURHAM,

AND IN

NORTH-WESTERN CLEVELAND :

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE

OF

ALL THE SPECIES INCLUDED THEREIN.

BY

JOHN HOGG, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

Ὅσα θ' ὑμῶν κατὰ κήπῃς ἐπὶ κισ-
σῇ κλάδεσι νομὸν ἔχει ·

..... ὅσσα τ' εὐδρόσῃς τε
γῆς τόπῃς ἔχετε, καὶ λειμῶ-
να τὸν ἐρόεντα.....

..... ὧν τ' ἐπὶ πόντιον ὀιδμα θαλάσσης
φῦλα μετ' Ἀλκυόνεσσι ποτᾶται ·
δευρ' ἴτε
πάντα γὰρ ἐνθάδ' ἀθροίζομεν
οἰωνῶν.....

Aristoph. Av. 238—54.



[FROM THE ZOOLOGIST].

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A CATALOGUE, &c.

THIS paper is a *portion* of a memoir which was read to the zoological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at York, September 26, 1844. The *remainder* of the memoir, relating principally to the *classification* of birds, will shortly appear in an enlarged form. As a sketch of the author's arrangement of the birds included herein, has been published in the 'Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the British Association,' 1845, at pp. 59 and 60, it was considered unnecessary to reinsert it in the present paper.

ACCURATE reports of *facts* in any branch of knowledge or of science, must be at least always *useful* in that country where they have occurred, in order that they may be referred to at a future time, for the solution of any question, or the comparison of any subject, in that particular branch: and to the follower or admirer of the branch of science to which they relate, they must likewise prove *interesting*.

With this view, I have in the present paper collected some facts relating to the Ornithology of a very small portion of Britain; and since about half of this district forms a corner of the large and noble country wherein the British Association holds its meeting for the present year, I beg to communicate to that scientific body the following brief memoir on the birds of north-western Cleveland and of south-eastern Durham. And in addition to the *facts* recorded in it, I have at the same time inserted some scattered notes and observations.

The *district* to which I have limited myself is as follows. In the county of Durham, from Castle Eden Dene to Darlington, thence to Croft-bridge on the Tees; in the county of York, from Croft to Appleton-upon-Wisk, which village constitutes the western boundary of Cleveland, then from Appleton-in-Cleveland to Stokesley; thence in a straight line to Staithes, and from the sea off Staithes to the eastern extremity or mouth of Castle Eden Dene. And from a rough computation, I find that this tract altogether contains nearly 320 square miles. Now, the total number of species of birds which I have been able to record as having been observed in that district, during a good many years, amounts to no less than two hundred and ten. By referring to Mr. Selby's 'Catalogue of the Birds hitherto (1831) met

with in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham,' published in the 'Transactions of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' vol. i. 1831, it will be seen that that eminent ornithologist only gives two hundred and seventeen species* for the large space of country comprised in those two entire counties; consequently in my very limited district there have been found only *seven* species *fewer* than in Northumberland and Durham together. I find also from Mr. Yarrell's excellent 'History of British Birds,' which is lately completed, that the total number of species in Great Britain amounts to three hundred and twenty-six; so that Mr. Selby's number is exactly *two-thirds* of the whole British species, and mine falls short of two-thirds by only *seven* species. As accuracy is the most essential quality, and chief value of a catalogue of the sort here formed, I have been most careful in excluding from it every bird, which vague rumour, or report alone, has stated to have been seen in this vicinity.

If, however, we consider the *nature* of the district, which has been defined by the limits before mentioned, we shall not be surprized at learning that so many species have been observed within it.

In the first place, for the haunts of *land-birds*, there is nearly every kind of ground,—highland and lowland, bare moorland and cultivated fields, hills—rather mountains—exceeding 1000 feet in height from the sea-level, valleys, woods and wooded dales, small plantations, or copses, land covered with heather, whins and brushwood, open large fields on a clayey wet soil, and on a dry rich loam. And in the second place, for the breeding and resort of wild fowl and other *water-birds*, there are boggy spots on the moors, numerous small rivulets and streams, an extensive tract of river, in the lower part of which the tide flows for a considerable distance, and where, at low water, its sandy or muddy banks are spacious,—considerable salt-marshes; an estuary of a great many miles in circumference; a noble expanse of sea or ocean; the coast itself, either abounding with cliffs, rocks, rocky caverns, crevices and holes; or a pure sandy beach, or sand-hills with numerous rabbit-burrows, or shingle; or bold and lofty head-lands, presenting to the sea grand and rugged surfaces of perpendicular rock. Hence, with such varieties of soil and water, we may always expect to discover some strange bird passing either from the southern and more

* It is remarkable that the number of species contained in 'A Catalogue of the Norfolk and Suffolk Birds,' by the Rev. Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear, published in vol. xv. of the Linnean Transactions, 1826, should *exactly correspond* with Mr. Selby's number.

favoured climates, or escaping from the intense frost and deep snow of the arctic or northern regions of Europe, or even of America. In winter — especially if Iceland, — perhaps Greenland too — Norway, Sweden and Denmark, be visited with severity,

————— “*Multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis,*”

multitudes of birds, particularly swans, geese, ducks, and other *Nata-tores*, migrate to our milder sea-shore, to the estuary of the Tees, and to the adjoining salt-marshes; and in such a season, many scarce species are always met with. Indeed, I consider that in a certain number of years most, if not all, of the sea-birds which are known to frequent Britain—with the exception of a few exceedingly rare southern stragglers — might be shot within the district to which my present catalogue is limited.

Having, twenty years ago, written a ‘Catalogue of most of the Birds which are known to frequent the country near Stockton,’ — that was afterwards published in the Appendix to Brewster’s ‘History of Stockton-upon-Tees,’ I was then obliged to confine my examination to a very little portion of the present district.

The only other notices that have already been published on the birds of parts of this country, besides those two which I have previously mentioned, are as follow. ‘A Catalogue of Cleveland Animals, Class II. Birds,’ in the Appendix to the ‘History of Cleveland,’ by the Rev. John Graves, 1808; and ‘A List of Birds observed at Hartlepool,’ in the Appendix to the ‘History of Hartlepool,’ by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Kt., 1816. Both of these, however, are mere lists, and unaccompanied with any descriptive notes. In the following pages I have frequently referred to them.

1. Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. “One, I believe, was killed near Marsk, six or seven years ago, and is in the collection of Mr. C. Oxley, Redcar; but I have not seen it.”—*J. G.**

2. White-tailed Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*. I am glad of this opportunity to state, that the eagle shot near the Tees, in Cleveland, by Mr. L. Rudd, Nov. 5, 1823, and incorrectly recorded in my Catalogue of Birds appended to Brewster’s ‘History of Stockton,’ No. 4, as the golden eagle, proved, upon a personal examination, to be *H. albicilla*.

* This is from the information kindly afforded to me by Mr. John Grey, of Stockton; to whom I am also indebted for the knowledge of many rare birds that have been noticed in this district: and to whom the initials *J. G.* refer.

At the time that catalogue was written, I gave the account of the eagle as detailed to me by a gentleman, whom I considered as an accurate ornithologist, and it was from his description that the error occurred. I saw the same specimen a few years afterwards, and on carefully inspecting it I had no doubt of its being this species, and not the golden eagle. Its ash-coloured or cinereous plumage, its tail and more especially its feet, clearly settled the distinctive characters of the species. For a neat vignette, representing the foot of each of these eagles, see Yarrell's 'British Birds,' i. 19; the distinction of these is but indifferently made in Bewick's figures.

3. Osprey, *Pandion Haliaeetus*. Mr. Selby, in his 'Catalogue of the Birds of Northumberland and Durham,' p. 245, No. 3, says,—"I am informed that Mr. E. Backhouse, when at Hartlepool, frequently saw one perched on the wreck of a ship."

4. Gyr-falcon, Iceland Falcon, *Falco Islandicus*. I saw a fine specimen of this rare falcon, which had been shot, about the middle of March, 1837, on the moors near Guisborough. It was a young bird having all the upper parts of a brown ash-colour, the white occurring on the edges of the feathers. The under parts white, with large longitudinal brown spots. Legs strong, blue, tinged with yellow. Bill blue, tipped with black. Wings nearly as long as the tail. Length about 22 inches. It well corresponded with plate 462 of the 'Planche Enluminées,' which is named '*Gerfault de Norwege*,' except that the plate represents the back of rather too dark a brown, and the orange coloured iris is wrong, for the iris in the above specimen was brown.

5. Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. A pair of these falcons breeds nearly every spring in Huntcliff.—*J. G.*

6. Hobby, *Falco subbuteo*. A rare and migratory species in the district.

7. Merlin, *Falco Æsalon*. In some places of the north of England a common bird, where it builds; but in the south-east part of Durham it is rather scarce.

8. Kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. A common species, and more particularly in the autumn, with us. I have often observed several on the wing together at that season, when they always seemed to me to be somewhat gregarious. It is locally called the *windhover*, from its manner of resting in the air, and gently moving both wings; it then *hovers* over its prey (a field-mouse),* and then all at once falls or pounces upon it. The kestrel more nearly approaches to the eagles in the extreme acuteness of its vision.

* The kestrel also feeds greedily on insects, caterpillars, lizards and slow worms. See Zool. 521, 867.—*Ed. Z* $\hat{=}$ *l.*

9. Sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter Nisus*.

10. Kite, *Milvus vulgaris*. A rare bird in this country.

11. Common Buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. Mr. Graves has included this species in the list of birds published in his 'History of Cleveland.' It is only occasionally seen in this vicinity.

12. Rough-legged Buzzard, *Buteo lagopus*. A very rare visitor in the north of England. The specimen in the Newcastle Museum mentioned by Mr. Selby in his Catalogue, p. 248, No. 15, is, I believe, the same which I have recorded in my Catalogue of the Birds near Stockton, No. 7. "Several have been shot in the neighbourhood of Huntcliff: a fine specimen is in the possession of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Brotton."—*J. G.*

13. Honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus*. I could wish to exclude the vulgar name of *honey-buzzard*, for it only tends to perpetuate an error, since it is well known that the bird never eats honey. Ray called it "*Buteo apivorus seu vespivorus*," as if it fed solely on *bees* and *wasps*. Being an insectivorous as well as a carnivorous species, I have long named it *larvivorus*, because it is most fond of the *larvæ* of bees and wasps.* Therefore the *gentle* buzzard is, I consider, a very apt English name for it; *gentle* being, as all disciples of honest Isaac Walton need not be told—a *maggot*. The two preceding species of *Buteo* are entirely *carnivorous*. Mr. J. Grey has a stuffed specimen which was shot near Elwick.

14. Marsh Harrier, *Circus æruginosus*. Usually named the moor-buzzard. I have, in different years, seen this bird in the autumn frequenting the bare limestone cliffs of the Durham coast. It sits perched on a rock and watches the sea-birds, till an opportunity occur of seizing one for its prey. It is here vulgarly called the '*duck-hawk*,' and comes from the moors to the sea-coast in search of water-fowl. I have noticed that the younger birds are without the yellowish-white mark on the top of the head, (see Bewick's figure, vol. i. p. 19, edit. 1797); and have only a greyish or light-coloured spot on the throat. It is a remarkably active and elegant species. Pennant states that "it also preys, like the osprey, upon *fish*:" this, then, affords another reason why it migrates to the coast. The gamekeepers on some of our moors hunt this bird with pointers in the spring, for the purpose of finding its nest; having marked the spot, they afterwards shoot the old birds, and destroy their eggs or brood.

15. Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. The name *harrier* was applied to this species, either from its usually flying low, and carefully skimming

* It also eats bees in the perfect state. See Zool. 793.—*Ed. Zool.*

over the fields, like a hound in search of game; or it is a corruption of *harrower*, from the verb *harrow*, to pillage, strip, or tear up; or from the Scotch word *harry*, which is derived from the old French *harer*, to rob. It is worthy of remark, that the head of the female (the *ringtail*) resembles, more perhaps than any of our other buzzards, that of an owl, having much the same disk of circularly disposed feathers on each side of the head.

16. Montagu's Harrier, *Circus Montagui*. "A pair of these birds was shot near Guisborough. They are now in the collection of Mr. C. Newby, at Stockton."—*J. G.*

17. Scops Eared Owl, *Scops Aldrovandi*. This very rare and migratory species was recorded by me, from the information of Mr. Winch, as having been known to breed in Castle Eden Dene, (see Appendix Hist. Stock. p. 4). Scops, or Σκῶψ, is evidently derived from σκιά, and ὤψ, *i. e.* the power of seeing in the shade or dark.

The old writers named the appendages on the head, *horns* in the *Bubo* and Scops, and *ears* in the two species of *Otus*.

18. Long-eared Owl, *Otus vulgaris*. By no means common just here: but it frequents the more wooded places, and lives chiefly in old trees. Mr. J. Grey has a well-stuffed individual, which was shot in the Wynyard woods.

19. Short-eared Owl, Woodcock Owl, *Otus brachyotos*. It has received its latter trivial name with us in the north of England, because it appears there about the 20th of October, the period of the arrival of the woodcock; and is supposed to migrate, like it, from Norway, and other parts of Scandinavia. It inhabits thick grass, whins and hedges in fields, and remains the whole winter, preying chiefly on field-mice and rats. It is a handsome bird, and rather tame.

20. Barn Owl, *Strix flammea*. The facial disk in the present bird is large and strongly marked. This, together with the height of brow projecting above the eyes, gives to most of the owls a very solemn, sagacious and intelligent aspect, and has therefore caused them to be considered as the birds of wisdom, and to have been held, from a very early period by the Athenians, as sacred to Minerva, and the emblem of their own city, and which they placed upon their coins, sculptures and paintings. The barn-owl is a widely distributed species, being found in America and throughout Africa: it appears frequently in the painted hieroglyphics and sculptures of Egypt.

21. Tawny Owl, *Syrnium stridulum*. The preceding and this species do great service to the farmer in clearing his fields of the Muridæ and Castoridæ.

I may here briefly allude to a beautiful provision of Nature in the ears of owls; namely, those kinds in which the ear-conch, or auditory aperture, is large, have a little cover, or *operculum*, that is closed or opened at pleasure; whereas those species, whose auditory aperture is smaller, are not furnished with that addition. Hence the use of this operculum, which is analogous to the tragus in the ears of bats, is, I apprehend, like that of the latter, two-fold; first, to keep the auditory passage free from dust and extraneous substances: and secondly, to regulate their very acute sense of hearing.*

22. Great Grey Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. With us a rare visiter. Sometimes it appears in the latter part of the year. The latest specimen which I have seen, was a stuffed bird that was killed near Cowpen, in October, 1841.

23. Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius Collurio*. Mr. Selby has recorded the fact of a pair having bred in the north district of the county of Durham, (Cat. 252, No. 32); and Mr. Yarrell observes that it is occasionally found "as far north as Northumberland and the south-eastern part of Durham," (Br. Birds, i. 157). I have never seen this species in the S.E. corner of the latter county; but Mr. J. Grey has one preserved in his collection, which was shot near Guisborough.

24. Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*. This domestic but migratory bird is common in every garden. It builds its nest, which is but coarsely made, in fruit-trees trained to walls, and often rebuilds in the same spot for several successive years. It is an amusing sight to watch it whilst pursuing and seizing a butterfly in the air. When it has secured it, the noise of the sharp closing of its mandibles is distinctly heard, and the wings of the insect are seen falling to the ground.

25. Pied Flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*. Mr. Selby states that "in Durham this species is of rare occurrence," (Cat. 251, No. 30). I certainly do not remember to have seen it alive hereabouts. One was "shot near Stockton, and is in my collection." — J. G. It is also included in Mr. Graves's 'Catalogue of Cleveland Birds.'

26. Water Ouzel, or Dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. "Very common in all the small rocky brooks which run from the moors, both in Yorkshire and Durham." — J. G.

It dives well, and is a very restless bird. In the autumn of 1835, I saw many of them among the stones in the river Derwent, nearly under the High Tor in Matlock Dale, Derbyshire, and had a good opportunity of witnessing their flight and other movements.

*For an account of the curious structure of the owl's ears, see Zool. 1020 — Ed. Zool.

27. Missel Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. In this district a very common bird in gardens; and as it begins to sing the earliest of our songsters, it has obtained the local names of *storm-cock* and *Jeremy joy*; the latter being a corruption of *January joy*. It sings on a day which, for the season, may be called fine, but which is generally a forerunner of stormy and severe weather. It continues with us all the year.

28. Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. Arrives here from the north about the middle of October; I have observed a few even as early as September 27, and have seen them remaining as late as the second week in April. Its mode of flight is peculiar, and is usually accompanied with a harsh chattering, which the birds most probably so frequently utter in order to keep the flock together. It is very good eating, and makes a delicious pudding. On the wing it is easily distinguished from the other Merulidæ, by the *white* patch under its wings. I have noticed that it varies a good deal in size, and in the depth and shading of its colours.

29. Song Thrush or Mavis, *Turdus musicus*. Much smaller than the missel, and more uniform in its colours and spots. The habits of both species are nearly alike. It is amusing to watch a thrush upon a grass-plot, looking out for worms: as soon as it obtains a glimpse of one, it turns its head sideways, and putting its eye nearer the hole, immediately seizes a part of the worm, and pulls it out; devouring it gradually as the worm is torn from its abode. Thrushes are thus very useful in destroying those pests, that raise such unsightly balls of earth upon garden-lawns.

30. Redwing, *Turdus Iliacus*. Resembles greatly the former, but it is of a more elegant shape. In migration from northern Europe, it is the precursor of the fieldfare, and often associates with it, in severe weather, in vast flocks. It is readily known from that bird, not only whilst flying, by the *red* colour under its wings, but also by its *pip*ing note. From the latter it has been locally termed *swinepipe*. Its flesh is good, although it has sometimes a bitter taste, by reason of its living much on insects, worms and snails.

Mr. J. W. Ord has informed me that a redwing's nest, with four eggs, was found at Kildale in 1840. John Bell, Esq., M.P., has two of those eggs; and the other two are at Kildale Hall, in the possession of E. H. Turton, Esq.

31. Blackbird, *Turdus Merula*. A destructive species in gardens to the cherries, currants &c.; but as it well repays us with its song, its fruit-devouring propensities ought to be passed over. Mr. Selby has mentioned the migration of blackbirds and thrushes from the north of

Europe to our east coasts, usually between the 10th and 20th of November, (see Cat. 253, No. 37). This bird sometimes occurs with a few white feathers among its black plumage, which are then, from the great contrast, most conspicuous. But one would almost consider a perfectly *white* blackbird as great a rarity as a *black* swan used to be in "days of yore." Different species of the Merulidæ, under the common name of *Tordi*, form a standing dish in the Italian dinners, and are often served up with millet: "*nil melius Turdo*," is still a true saying in modern Italy.

32. Ring Ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. I have only seen one individual alive in this vicinity, which was October 9, 1831, on a hedge in the barer country to the north-east of Newton Bewley. Having the white crescent very distinct on the breast, I concluded that it was an adult male. It was a little larger than the blackbird, and uttered a louder and a hoarser note; and, when standing on a branch of the hedge, it kept moving its tail more frequently. I am informed that one was shot near Thorp, in 1828. Graves has included this species in his 'Catalogue of Cleveland Animals.'

33. Bohemian Wax-wing or Waxen Chatterer, *Bombycilla garrula*. This most elegant bird, called also the *silk-tail*, is an occasional visitor. I have an excellent preserved specimen of an old male, which was shot at Norton above fifty years ago. It has seven red sealing-wax-like processes terminating the quill-feathers on the wings; and all the colours still remain very bright. One is recorded in Sharp's 'History of Hartlepool' (App. 17) to have been found dead on the sand-hills near that town, in 1814. Mr. Selby supposes the species to be indigenous in Central Asia.

34. Hedge Sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. A domestic species, of a plain plumage, but of a sweet and pleasing song. It occupies a somewhat important station among birds, as being the principal nurse and attendant on the cuckoo.

35. Redbreast, Robin, *Erithacus rubecula*. The original name of this genus is *Erithacus*, and is so used by Pliny (Nat. Hist. lib. 10, cap. 14), whilst Mr. Swainson has written it *Erithaca*. I have restored the former word.

The robin is a bold and domestic fellow; he attends without fear, in the spring, upon a person when digging, for the sake of insects which are turned up by the spade.

36. Redstart, *Phenicura ruticilla*. A pair or two frequent our gardens in the spring, arriving about the 18th of April. The adult male is a very elegant and beautifully marked bird. Its nest is generally dif-

ficult to be found. This spring, a pair built in an inverted garden pot, which was placed over a tender annual in my garden, and the female laid four greenish-blue eggs. The birds came in and went out by the hole in the end of the pot. But a cat, having observed them, overturned the pot in her attempt to catch one, and so put to flight the unlucky pair, before the period of their incubation had been completed.

37. Stonechat or Moor Tit, *Saxicola rubicola*. In this district a local species, and somewhat rare; keeping out of the cultivated spots, and inhabiting alone the bare moors and commons. Its cry is peculiar.

38. Whinchat or Grasschat, *Saxicola rubetra*. Here a bird of passage, and very common in the summer. The male is handsome. The English name, as usually written, is *whinchat*, but this, I conceive, is probably an error for *windchat*: because the bird perches generally on the top of a thorn hedge or high plant, as if to catch the *wind*, and then utters a monotonous and chattering note. *Whin*, in the north is synonymous with *furze* or *gorse* of the south, of England.

39. Burrow-chat, Wheatear or White-rump, *Saxicola Œnanthe*. Abundant on the sand links along our coast, where it arrives early in the spring, and breeds in the deserted rabbit-holes. It also frequents the river-embankment near the Tees. It is delicious eating, although in this neighbourhood it is neglected as a luxury for the table.

40. Sedge Warbler, *Salicaria Phragmitis*. The *sedge-bird* is common in our low and marshy grounds during summer. It is indefatigable in singing, both by day and oftentimes by night, and is likewise famed for its powers of imitating other song-birds.

41. Black-cap, *Curruca atricapilla*. This sombre-coloured species is the best and most melodious of our northern songsters, as the nightingale is unknown here. Arriving about the time of the redstart, it is not unfrequent in the spring in our gardens and plantations, wherein it nidificates.

It is, I believe, an established fact, that most of the songsters require considerable warmth and dryness of climate. Some birds, when kept in cages, will not sing unless they are placed in a very warm situation. The chief singing birds in the more northern countries, such as Norway and South Lapland, are the fieldfare, redwing, and some other Merulidæ; but are there any of the true songsters, or Aëdonida within the Arctic circle? The nightingale does not come further than the immediate vicinity of the city of York (see Yarrell's Birds, i. 278 in the northern division of England, by reason of the comparative coldness of the climate: nor does it generally visit Cornwall, nor ce

tain parts of Devonshire, nor Wales, on account very probably of the great humidity, and quantity of rain, which annually occur in those districts.

42. Garden Warbler, Great Pettychaps, *Curruca hortensis*. Frequents gardens in summer. Both this bird and the blackcap are said to be very destructive to fruit. The Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert states that Bewick is wrong in making the passerine warbler an English species; that which he has figured being only *Sylvia hortensis* (*Temm.*) and not the *true* passerine warbler. Mr. Yarrell has confirmed this, and in his synonyms at p. 285 (vol. i.) has correctly referred both of Bewick's birds to the present species. Its admirable song is well characterized by the latter author, as "wild, rapid, and irregular in time and tone; but the rich depth is wonderful for so small a throat, approaching in deep mellowness even to that of the blackbird."

43. Common Whitethroat, *Curruca cinerea*.

44. Willow Warbler, *Sylvia trochilus*. A delicate and elegant bird, not uncommon; coming here before the former species. The willow wrens, or *Sylviæ*, are so much alike in their general appearance, that it requires a skilful observer to distinguish their specific differences.

Obs. — I have heard occasionally, in the early spring, a small bird uttering a monosyllabic note, which is like the sound of *ching, ching, ching*, and which I take to be a species of *Sylvia* not described in Yarrell's 'British Birds,' (i. 310). It is evidently the same bird as Mr. Herbert has designated the *ching ching*, and which may, I think, be named the smaller willow-wren, perhaps the *S. rufa* of Latham. Mr. Herbert says that it migrates hither, and is not unfrequent in some places in Yorkshire; but he considers Messrs. Selby and Jenyns have wrongly applied the specific name *Hippolaïs* (*Lath.*), as a synonym to the chiff-chaff. The last author also has added *rufa* (*Temm.*) as another synonym, which is likewise incorrect. Moreover, the *S. loquax* (*Herb.*) or chiff-chaff, whose song is dissyllabic, and sounds like a loud repetition of those two words, I have never heard in this northern district.

45. Common Golden-crested Regulus, *Regulus cristatus*. Some remain with us all the year. Mr. Selby (Cat. 257) relates that vast numbers migrate from the north of Europe. It seems really wonderful that so diminutive a bird should be capable of such a long flight. For this reason, the common people of Hartlepool name it "tot o'er seas." It lives chiefly on the insects that are to be found on the fir and larch; and constructs a largish and somewhat coarsely built nest, which is pendent from the under side of a branch of a fir. The golden crests have

many of the habits and manners of the titmice; they fly similarly, chirp, are very restless, hang to a branch with their backs downwards, &c. As birds doomed by Nature to inhabit a cold northern district in the European division of the world, they are remarkably impatient of cold. The Hon. Mr. Herbert confirms this my former remark, (see my Catalogue, 5, No. 30). "In confinement," says he, "the least frost is immediately fatal to them. In a wild state, they keep themselves warm by constant active motion in the day, and at night they secrete themselves in places, where the frost cannot reach them,—but I apprehend that numbers do perish in severe winters."

I have not yet discovered in this vicinity the Flame-coloured Golden Crest, *Regulus ignicapillus* of Jenyns.

46. Great Tit, Ox-eye, *Parus major*.

47. Blue Tit, Blue-cap, *Parus cæruleus*. A pert and bold little beauty. It is entertaining to watch the motions of this bird, and to witness the ease with which he hangs to the under side of a bough, back downwards. One of the most active and busy of the feathered tribe. Gardeners ignorantly persecute him for his supposed destruction to the flower-buds of fruit-trees: in this respect, however, he often does more good than actual harm, for his prey is insects, and not flowers. I have several times witnessed his use in destroying the American blight (*Aphis lanigera*), now so common on our best varieties of apple-trees, which he devours with great delight. The Tomtit builds his nest in extraordinary places, quite regardless of danger; I well recollect to have found one within the wooden case of a pump, which the parent birds entered and came out of by the part left for the handle to work in.

48. Cole Tit, *Parus ater*. This species is included in Mr. Graves's 'Catalogue of Cleveland Birds.' Authors write the word "cole," but this appears to me to be a mistake for *coal*—the bird being so named from the quantity of black (*ater*) in its plumage, especially in that of the male. This I think is corroborated from Buffon's having called it "la petite charbonnière,"—the little *coal-woman*.

49. Marsh Tit, *Parus palustris*.

50. Long-tailed Tit, *Parus caudatus*. Dr. Leach separated this bird from the Parus, and gave it the generic name of *Mecistura*, signifying, *longest tail*. The bill of this genus appears almost uselessly *short*—in fact, like a deformity. It is rather a scarce bird hereabouts. In its rapid flight it somewhat resembles an arrow. It possesses great parental attachment, as the young, ten or twelve in number, keep with their parents, until the season of nidification returns. It utters a

shrill cry, as a call-note by which the diminutive flock is kept together. Begins to pair early in March.

51. Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla Yarrellii*. A very common and domestic bird. It may often be noticed in moist pastures, running close to the legs of horses and cows, in order to catch the flies and other insects.

52. Grey Wagtail, *Motacilla Boarula*.

53. Ray's Wagtail, *Budytes flava*. A bird of passage with us, delighting more in dry and upland places than the *Motacillæ*.

This Cuvierian genus, *Budytes*, which is also adopted by the Prince of Musignano, constitutes, from the elongation of the hind claw, a good and connecting one with the genus *Anthus* of Bechstein.

54. Tree Pipit, *Anthus arboreus*. This is the *field-lark*, *tree-lark*, or *Alauda minor*, of some British authors. Much like, and often mistaken for, the following species, but it is less common. It migrates and breeds here.

55. Meadow Pipit, Titlark, *Anthus pratensis*. Frequent in barren pastures and moory places. A pleasing songster. It varies much in its winter and summer dress, and is a stationary bird with us.

56. Rock Pipit, Sea-beach Pipit, *Anthus petrosus*. This is the *Alauda obscura* of Latham, and the dusky lark of Pennant. I propose to give it the more appropriate trivial name of sea-beach pipit, because it is confined to the cliffs, rocks and low lands close to the sea. It is very frequent on the magnesian limestone rocks of the Durham coast. Identical with the *A. campestris* of my former Catalogue, 6, No. 36.

57. Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. Begins its delightful and cheerful song nearly as soon as the sun commences to dispel the wintry days—usually in the month of February. Larks make an excellent roast; and every Londoner knows the goodness of the *Dunstable* larks. So in Germany, every epicure esteems *Leipsic* larks: indeed, in Saxony, a *Lerchenfresser*, or *lark-eater*, is a common phrase for a luxurious fellow—a *bon vivant*. The flat and unenclosed corn-fields around *Leipsic*, are a famous habitat for this bird. In the south of France, in Italy, Sicily, &c., not only are larks in common use for the table, but also most sorts of little birds; in fact, nearly all the *Dentirostres* and the smaller *Conirostres* are eaten indiscriminately. The fame of the true ortolan and *Beccafico* requires no comment.

58. Woodlark, *Alauda arborea*. I have never seen this species in our district; but it is inserted in Graves's 'Catalogue of the Birds of Cleveland:' and Mr. J. Grey tells me that he has one stuffed in his collection. Mr. Selby likewise has included it in his 'Catalogue (No. 76) of the Birds of Northumberland and Durham.'

59. Snow-bunting, Tawny Bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. This bird appears on our coast in flocks about the end of October, sometimes even earlier. It possesses much of the character of the lark, and resembles it in its mode of flight and running. I have shot them in different stages of whiteness; but, in this neighbourhood, I never saw one *completely white*, which, I am inclined to think, only takes place in the extreme cold of the more northern regions. The local name of *snow-flake* has been given to it from the patches of white in its plumage during winter. It frequents the cliffs along this coast, and the sea-banks by the Tees. Some say it is delicious eating.

60. Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. The peculiarity of the bill, especially of the lower mandible, gives it somewhat the appearance of being deformed.

61. Black-headed bunting, *Emberiza Schœniclus*.

62. Yellow Bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*.

63. Chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. This is but a poor songster. It breeds early, and makes a beautiful nest. The male is handsome, and too affectionate to his mate to deserve the title of *cœlebs*.

64. Mountain Finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. The *brambling*, which is the more usual name of this species, a good deal resembles, in its *general* form and appearance, the *Plectrophanes nivalis*, particularly in certain states of its plumage. It is rare in this neighbourhood, but is sometimes met with in the winter, and in the early part of spring.

65. Goldfinch, Goldspink, *Carduelis elegans*. This very beautiful and elegantly shaped bird and good songster, is by no means abundant here. It may be sometimes seen frequenting the more barren spots, and picking seeds from thistles and other syngenesious plants.

66. Siskin, *Carduelis spinus*. A migratory and winter species. I have noticed a few in different years, resting on alders (*Alnus glutinosa*), in company with the lesser redpoll, in the low grounds near Norton. I killed one there, which I preserved. I am unacquainted with its song.

67. Common Linnet, *Linota Cannabina*. Very abundant, and varies much in plumage, both in respect of the seasons, and also of age and sex. The *F. Linota*, Grey Linnet, of my Catalogue (Hist. Stock. 8, No. 54), is identical with this bird.

68. Lesser Redpoll, *Linota linaria*. This sweet little linnet is here common, and remains throughout the year; and, like the preceding, varies greatly in its dress and colour. It is the *Linaria flavirostris* of Selby's Cat. No. 85. I think it very probable that the *L. canescens* of Gould (see Eyton's 'Rarer British Birds,' fig. p. 19) and the Mealy

Redpoll of Yarrell (i. 508), are the *L. borealis* of Selby (Cat. 263, No. 86), which is a larger and a stouter-made bird than the present species.

69. Mountain Linnet or Twite, *Linota montium*. Frequents, occasionally with the other species of linnet in the winter and flight-season, the more upland districts of Cleveland. Its usual note is monosyllabic, and like *tweet, tweet, tweet*. In this vicinity, however, it is a rare bird.

70. Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*. A smaller bird and of a better shape than the house-sparrow. In some years, especially in 1829 and 1836, it has been known to breed in the old trees and poplars in this village, (Norton). Mr. Selby mentions (Cat. 262, No. 82) that he has "not been able to trace it further north" than near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Yet it is said to be abundant in North America.

71. House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*.

72. Greenfinch, Green Grosbeak, *Coccothraustes chloris*.

73. Hawfinch, Grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. A rare visiter. A flock was observed at Ormesby, in Cleveland, near Stockton, a few years ago, from which two individuals were shot. Another is recorded by Mr. Selby (Cat. 266, No. 100) to have been killed at Streatlam, in the west of the county of Durham. Mr. Yarrell has therefore committed an oversight at p. 487, vol. i., where he states that this bird is *not* included in that Catalogue. But as the Catalogue has added no Latin *specific* name, I have preferred to give the appellation *grandirostris* — huge bill — *grosbec* — to this species, because of its large and powerful beak, an instrument, indeed, sufficiently strong to crack the hardest nuts, and stones of fruit. Its geographical range in Europe, extends from the north of Sweden to the south of Italy.

74. Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

75. Common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. In the winter of 1835-6, another flock of crossbills was seen near Stockton, out of which several good specimens, of both sexes, were shot. The very singular formation of the bill, aided by its powerful muscles, is admirably adapted to the opening and breaking of the woody cones of the different species of *Pinus*, on the seeds inclosed in which the bird chiefly subsists.

76. Starling or Stare, *Sturnus vulgaris*. In the winter it resorts to marshy and low grounds, in large flocks, for the purpose of procuring worms and water-insects. It makes rather a pleasing whistle. The flesh on the breast alone is said to be eatable. Col. Hawker adds, "Starlings are very good when stewed with rice, or made into a curry."

77. Red-legged Crow, Chough, *Fregilus Graculus*. Mr. J. Grey informs me that "stragglers are occasionally killed along the Durham

coast." As the chough breeds in the sea-cliffs near St. Abb's Head, about twelve miles to the north of Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is likely that those have been birds on their passage to or from that locality.

78. Raven, *Corvus Corax*. A rare species in nearly all this district. However, it is known to breed in the rocks at Huntcliff in Cleveland.

79. Carrion Crow, *Corvus Corone*.

80. Hooded Crow, Royston Crow, *Corvus Cornix*. Here sometimes named the Norway crow. A migratory bird, arriving in the marshes on the coast, and by the Tees, about the commencement of October. It is a quiet and shy species. Since it is "stationary in Scotland," according to Dr. Fleming, I conclude that the majority of our visitors will pass over the German Ocean, and come to us from Norway and Denmark.

81. Rook, Seed-eating Crow, *Corvus frugilegus*. Not only a *country*, but also a *city* bird; for it forms its colony both near the habitations of men in the former, and likewise in towns and cities. Even in some streets in London, it makes its nest, regardless of all noise and bustle. A rookery is an object of the greatest amusement and interest; and indeed it presents to every one a true picture of activity and industry, and as such one well worthy of imitation.

82. Jackdaw, *Corvus Monedula*.

83. Magpie, Pianet, *Pica caudata*. In the winter, this bird, when frequenting woods, becomes somewhat gregarious. I have then occasionally noticed fifteen or twenty together. It is most destructive to the eggs of game, and to very young birds.

84. Jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. No less famous for its beauty than for its abominably screaming noise. Common in our woods, and delights in acorns. In the autumn of 1836, I was desirous of saving some acorns from a large tree of the hairy-cupped Turkey oak, growing in my garden, for a friend, but I was prevented by a brood of jays devouring all the acorns before they were ripe, — at least before any fell to the ground.

85. Great Black Woodpecker, *Picus Martius*. Mr. Hewitson, in his 'Eggs of British Birds' (part 13, p. 193), mentions Mr. T. Meynell, of York says, that he well remembers having seen a pair in the grounds of the Friarage at Yarm. This bird is not included in Mr. Selby's Catalogue.

86. Green Woodpecker, *Pica viridis*. Not unfrequent in some of our woods. When we consider the vast destruction many insects make to our noblest forest trees, we ought to protect the Picidæ as much as possible; for it is by these birds, which live on those insects, that we

an best hope to prevent their destruction and almost certain decay. The tongue of the woodpeckers deserves especial examination from its structure and mechanism.

87. Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus Major*. This species is inserted in Graves's 'Birds of Cleveland:' but I have never seen a specimen from this vicinity. In Northumberland, Mr. Selby is induced to consider it as a bird of passage.

88. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus minor*. "One was shot some years since, near Stockton Bridge."—*J. G.*

89. Wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*. Migrates to us early in the spring, and is not uncommon in this district. Mr. Selby, however, informs us that he has not traced it further north than the Wansbeck, in Northumberland; although Mr. Yarrell states (vol. ii. p. 156) that it has been killed three or four times in Scotland. The plumage is remarkable for the great variety and beauty of its pencilling and spots. The occipital feathers of the male nearly approach to a crest. The conformation of the tongue and its muscles is truly wonderful. Linnæus says very correctly "*collem contorquens circumspicit*," from which circumstance, indeed, it takes its English name. I have often noticed it on hedge-banks, seeking for ants; once, Sept. 15, 1829, in particular, I observed a fine bird picking insects out of a fungus on the edge of a ditch. I have, both in my former Catalogue, p. 9, No. 70, retained the more correct form of writing the name *Jynx*, and also in the present one: the Greek word is *ἰνγξ*,—expressive of its sharp and harsh cry, resembling a repetition of *Jynx, Jynx, Jynx*, which is derived from the verb *ἰνξω*, *clamo*. Linnæus at first used *Jynx* in his *Fauna Suecica*, 97; but afterwards adopted the less correct word *Junx* in his 'Systema Naturæ,' vol. i. p. 172 (edit. 1766), which appears to have been followed by all subsequent writers.

90. Nuthatch, *Sitta Europæa*. The bill of this genus greatly approaches that of the *Picidæ*, and is very powerful; with it the bird makes a peculiar and loud tapping noise, that may be heard at some distance. It is beautifully coloured in plumage, and much resembles the creeper in its anisodactyle feet and claws, but the last are not so long. For many years I have observed it in the woods near the city of Durham, but I believe the county of Durham forms its northern limit in Britain.

91. Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*. In most languages this bird has received its appellation from its dissyllabic note; thus its Greek name was *κόκκυξ*, so called because of its cry of *κόκκυ*. But Bewick has added to it the provincial name of *Gowk*, which is evidently the same

as the Norwegian *Gouk*. In Swedish it is likewise called *Gjok*. I have only once been so fortunate as to find a nestling cuckoo, which is recorded in my Catalogue, p. 9, No. 71. In its flight it is not unlike a hawk, from which circumstance, most probably has arisen the vulgar error that "young cuckoos change to hawks in the winter." It is harmless, and chiefly insectivorous.

92. Common Wren, *Troglodytes Europæus*. In the winter the wren becomes familiar, and quite domestic: frequenting cow-houses and farm buildings. It is most obedient to the divine command of "multiply in the earth," for it annually brings up two numerous broods. Besides being common to all parts of Europe, it is found in Asia Minor.

93. Creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. This bird differs from the Picidæ and Cuculidæ in having three toes before and only one behind, but in order to accommodate that arrangement of them to creeping and climbing up the stems and trunks of trees, with an equal degree of ease, Nature has given to it very long, curved, and sharp claws. Its bill also is hooked, slender and falciform. It is prettily mottled with brown, a little like the wryneck, but less darkly coloured. Its note is simple and weak.

94. Hoopoe, *Upupa Epops*. "Several have been shot in this neighbourhood: the last in Coatham marsh."—*J. G.* I have noticed it as being common in the spring in Sicily: its manners struck me as chiefly terrestrial, *i. e.*, preferring to seek for insects on the ground: something in habits between the magpie and thrush. When disturbed by our mules approaching to it, it flew only a little way and then settled again on the ground. Ovid's description of this bird is correct:

—————"cui stant in vertice cristæ,
Prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidè rostrum,
Nomen *Epops* volucris."————

The geographical range of the hoopoe is related by ornithologists to extend from India even to Scandinavia.

95. Kingfisher, *Alcedo Ispida*. Breeds and remains with us the whole year. It is remarkable for the extreme velocity with which it flies, and generally follows the course of the river. It is rarely seen in company. However, I have once, Dec. 28th, 1829, observed four or five of these birds flying about together, and sitting on the trees that hung over a rivulet near here. They were making shrill and loud chirping screams, while two of them were either fighting or playing.

The large size of the bill and head, gives this exquisitely painted creature a most awkward appearance : it seems, in fact, as if it were top-heavy.

96. Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*. The migration of birds has been noticed by the earliest writers. We find, indeed, an allusion made thereto by the inspired author of the book of Job—the most ancient human composition now extant in the world. The passage I refer to is the 26th verse of the 39th chapter, where the migration of the hawk is clearly meant. But the prophet Jeremiah has most distinctly said (that some other birds) “and the swallow observe the time of their coming,” (see v. 7, c. viii). With the ancient Greeks, also, the swallow was held to migrate, and the wind which used to blow from the south or south-west, at the usual time in the spring, was by them called Chelidonias, from *χελιδών*, a swallow, because with it, that bird used to arrive. Then they celebrated their spring festival, and always esteemed that bird as sacred. So now, the modern Greeks account the swallow as a favourite, and protect it with a superstitious love. For an interesting anecdote of a swallow, refer to Clarke’s ‘Travels in Greece,’ vol. viii. p. 126, 8vo. edit. Both the Romans and the Greeks supposed Africa to be the place of hybernation of the swallow. And indeed, the former people were most likely to have ascertained that interesting fact from actual observation, as they had many colonies in Africa; and being there at all seasons of the year, they had every opportunity of confirming their knowledge on this subject. For a few lines in answer to a query on the “Migration and breeding of Swallows,” by me signed (J. H. N., March 5, 1830) see Loudon’s ‘Mag. Nat. Hist.’ p. 474, vol. iii. And with regard to the Hirundinidæ, I will add nothing farther here, as the question of their migration is now satisfactorily determined.

97. Martin, *Hirundo urbana*.

98. Sand Martin, *Hirundo riparia*. Common in certain spots, such as sandy or earthy banks, near rivers, or the sea-coast, where it builds: and either one of the parent birds, or one of its numerous young which has been bred there, returns to the same locality for many successive years.

99. Common Swift, *Cypselus Apus*. This bird is called by us swift, —*par excellence*—of its great strength and surprising rapidity of flight, in truth, it may be said to live on the wing. It is hereabouts much less abundant than the other Hirundinidæ. Its congener, the alpine swift, (*Cypselus alpinus*) has been of late years observed in England, although it has never yet been known to reach this north latitude. I

am perfectly acquainted with it, as having seen it in great numbers among the alpine districts of Europe, especially of Switzerland, and the rocky shores of the Adriatic and of the Mediterranean. In its flight, it is even stronger and more vigorous than the common swift: it utters a similar scream when flying after and chasing its companions; and in its other habits it extremely resembles that bird. Its pure white belly well marks it, while on the wing. The viscid saliva of the swifts, as also of the goatsuckers, enables them to hold in their mouths the insects caught whilst flying. The foot of the swift is singular, having all four toes placed before, with the claws thick and strong.

100. Nightjar, or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus Europæus*. Not very unfrequent in the solitary and woody places in this vicinity, where it nidificates in the summer. Pennant was mistaken in his statement, that this migratory bird “disappears in the northern parts of our island the latter end of August” (p. 567, vol. i. edit. 1812), for it continues with us till October. When its mouth is wide open it appears exceedingly ugly. The size of its gape has much similitude to that of the bats, whilst the strong bristles placed on the sides of the upper mandible are likewise rather analogous to the teeth of those animals; and they assist, like them, in securing its prey. It is worth noticing, that the largeness of the mouth in the goatsuckers and bats, is peculiarly necessary in seizing insects on the wing, during the dusk of the evening, and is an admirable adaptation of structure to its use. So also, the large ears in these birds correspond with those of the bats and owls. Hence, the acute sense of hearing in all these nocturnal or crepuscular animals, is most probably a mean of directing them to their prey, and of guiding them in their flight. From a supposed likeness to the swallow, some authors have changed its generic name to *Nyctichelidon*, night-swallow; but which I hold to be needless. The foot of the goatsucker resembles that of the swallow, only with its thumb, or hind-toe reversible, or brought to the side. Also the serratures on the under edge of the central claw are extraordinary; although their true use appears not to have been correctly ascertained.

101. Ringdove, Cushat, *Columba Palumbus*. Abundant in our woods. Builds early in the spring and in the middle of the summer. Its nest is so badly constructed with a few loose sticks placed across each other, that the two white eggs are generally visible from under the tree. This pigeon is excellent eating in the autumn, when it has picked up grain from the stubbles: but in the winter, when it has fed on turnip-tops and other greens, it is very strong and rank. And in the latter season it becomes gregarious.

102. Rock Dove, *Columba Livia*. The figure of the wild pigeon in Bewicks' 'British Birds,' vol. i. p. 267, edit. 1797, is this species, which Mr. J. Grey tells me is found in Huntcliff and Rockcliff, on the Cleveland coast. It is the original of our domestic or dove-cot pigeon. The great fondness of the tame sorts for salt, and their not settling or roosting in trees, will tend among other proofs which might be named, to confirm that fact. The mode of drinking of pigeons is singular; it is not like that of other birds, by sipping, but by continual draughts, like quadrupeds. So it is related by Pennant, to whom, I believe, it was first made known by that amiable observer, White of Selborne. Who, having seen that ancient mosaic, considered by many as the work of Sosus, and the same which Pliny has praised ('Nat. Hist.' lib. 36, cap. 60), representing pigeons drinking from a vase, still preserved among the treasures of antiquity at Rome, does not remember its exquisite beauty and faithful representation of Nature? Most of the doves, and particularly the present kind, make a loud noise in flying, more especially in first rising on their flight; this is caused by their striking their wings together across their backs, which creates a noise much resembling a clapping of the hands. See a short notice on this subject, in illustration of Virgil's beautiful simile of the rock dove, by myself, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. vii. (for June, 1837), p. 592. Their dung, or guano, is highly esteemed for manure. Much of it is annually collected from the cliffs near Scarborough, and sold to the neighbouring farmers for that purpose.

103. Turtle Dove, *Columba Turtur*. Hereabouts this quiet and elegant bird of passage, the emblem of peace, of love and gentleness, is very rare. I possess a specimen of a young female, which I shot near Norton, Sept. 14, 1829. It has not the usual spots of black and white feathers on the sides of the neck, and much resembles the lower figure in Yarrell's engraving at p. 267, vol. ii. A friend also shot one in the same district, about twenty-six years before; but that bird, being an adult, *had* the black marks on the neck, as represented in the upper figure of that engraving, and in Bewick's figure, p. 272, vol. i. edit. 1797. It flies, on being disturbed, only to a short distance, from one tree to another not far off. I have seen it somewhat plentiful in the summer, in Worcestershire. Its cooing is both melancholy and plaintive.

104. Common Pheasant, *Phasianus Colchicus*. Although here a hardy and perfectly naturalized species, and capable of enduring the cold, damp and changeable climate even of North Britain, yet it does not exist in any part of Scandinavia; the cold in winter there being

too severe for it. The cocks are extremely fierce, and fight with each other like domestic cocks. The pheasant crosses readily with its congeners, as well as with the Tetraonidæ, and the domestic hen.

105. Black Grouse, *Tetrao Tetrix*. "Some were turned out at Kildale, to the east of Stokesley, a few years since, by the late R. Livesey, Esq., and they are now found in the woods round Guisborough."—*J. G.* According to Professor Nilsson, the black cock has a sharp sight, and his sense of hearing is more acute than that of other birds. In the beginning of autumn this species lives chiefly in moors, morasses, &c. in Scandinavia, but in the winter in coverts; it then packs and becomes extremely wild. It is, however, easily domesticated; and it has been known to breed with the barn-door fowl. The habits of the black cock much resemble those of the more noble cock of the wood (*Tetrao Urogallus* Lin.), usually known by the name of Capercali, once indigenous in the highlands of Scotland.

106. Red Grouse, Moor Game, *Lagopus Britannicus*. Common on the moors above Stokesley and Guisborough. Mr. Selby says (Cat. p. 270, No. 116), "Grey and white varieties have been killed, particularly at Blanchland, in the county of Durham." Since this grouse is exclusively confined to Britain, and not to Scotland only, I have thought it advisable to extend its specific title to *Britannicus* (*mihî*), instead of retaining the more limited one, *Scoticus* of Latham. It may be worthy of notice, that the male birds are generally, among the Phasianidæ, Tetraonidæ, &c., larger and heavier than the female or hens, whilst among the Vulturidæ, Falconidæ, &c., the females exceed the males in size. For what cause may Nature have thus arranged these alternating differences in size and weight? This note, together with "A List of Land Birds observed in the county of Durham," comprising a great portion of my observations included in the present paper, I communicated to my friend Mr. Yarrell, in April, 1837, and I am very glad to find that, although that distinguished naturalist did not adopt my specific term, he has coincided with me in thinking, that "this handsome species ought to have been named *Britannicus* rather than *Scoticus*." (See 'Brit. Birds,' vol. ii. p. 316).

107. White Grouse, or Ptarmigan, *Lagopus mutus*. Somewhat less than the former. I have been informed by Thos. Meynell, Esq., Jun., F.L.S., that a fine specimen of this bird had been shot in Nov. 1831, on the cliffs near Castle Eden. This is the only straggler which I have ever known to have been observed in this part of England. It is not improbable that it may either accidentally have been driven across the North Sea from the opposite coast of Denmark by a storm,

or have strayed southwards down the east coast from Scotland. The great variation which takes place in the plumage of the ptarmigan is effected by the changes of atmospheric temperature. On this subject consult a short paper in Loudon's 'Mag. Nat. Hist.' vol. v. p. 718, by myself, and signed "Zoophilus." In it I have made no allusion to the fact, that white, of all colours, radiates the least, and therefore retains the inward, or vital heat for the longest space of time, because I considered that fact to be too well known to require any notice. I will, however, only add, that the plumage of the ptarmigan becomes white during the severity of winter, without any actual change of feathers taking place: unless, indeed, in the autumn, at the moulting period, the atmospheric temperature should happen to be sufficiently cold, then the new feathers would come white at once, for I have seen specimens in which the feathers themselves are in part white, and in part brown.

108. Common Partridge, *Perdix cinerea*. Pairs early in February, or a little sooner, if the winter be very mild. The young follow their parents in a "covey" till the wild and windy weather commences in autumn, when several coveys "pack," *i. e.* become gregarious. As to changes of the weather, the partridge is extremely "præscia venturi;" for before a storm of wind or rain, it becomes very wild, and thus accurately forbodes bad weather. Indeed, birds in general are highly susceptible of atmospheric variations; and the Baron Cuvier on this subject justly writes:—"leur passage rapide dans les différentes régions de l'air, et l'action vive et continue de cet élément sur eux, leur donnent des moyens de pressentir les variations de l'atmosphère dont nous n'avons nulle idée, et qui leur ont fait attribuer, dès les plus anciens temps, par la superstition, le pouvoir d'annoncer l'avenir." —(Règne Animal, p. 300, tom. i.). Partridges vary in plumage a good deal according to age, or situation. In this neighbourhood a variety occurs in autumn with a white crescent on the breast, but this I am inclined to consider, with Dr. Fleming, as only the hen of the first or second year. The heaviest partridge (a cock) which I remember to have shot, weighed very soon after it was killed, one pound and two ounces, on Jan. 24th, 1825.

109. Common Quail, *Coturnix vulgaris*. A very scarce visiter in this vicinity; but sometimes met with in a hot summer. Several persons, who have been desirous of retaining a breed of quails on their estates, after having imported some old birds, and having been successful for one, or perhaps with a stray pair or two for the second year, find their labour at last to be in vain, and discover the impossi-

bility of preventing them from leaving their native fields. Had they recollected that quails are by nature migratory birds, they might have saved themselves much care, and some expense. They migrate from Europe to Africa in vast flocks: and, according to Mr. Lloyd, they reach in their northern summer-visits, as far even as Sweden. Mr. Yarrell has related (Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 358, &c.) some matters of considerable historical interest with reference to this species, and in addition to them I would only observe, that the celebrated Island of Ortygia, on which a part of the very ancient and renowned city of Syracuse was built, and on which alone the present town now stands, was so named from ὄρνις, a quail, in consequence of the number of those birds that used to frequent it.

110. Great Plover, Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. Mr. John Grey has a specimen in his collection, which was shot in the high grounds between Saltburn and Brotton. And last year (1843), another was killed near Saltholm, by the Tees.

111. Golden Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*. Not unfrequent in some winters and springs: it is a bird in great request for the table, but is very rich and somewhat greasy.

112. Dotterel, *Charadrius Morinellus*. This bird of passage "visits our moors in flocks early in the spring."—J. G. Rare at Hartlepool, according to Sharp's List.

113. Ringed Plover, *Charadrius hiaticula*. Frequent on the sea-coast. It is a species of much interest from its geographical range, which extends from Greenland, Lapland and Siberia, as far as Asia and Malta.

114. Grey Plover, *Squatarola cinerea*. Easily distinguished from the golden plover by having a toe behind. I have shot it occasionally near Hartlepool and the Tees' mouth in October. It is excellent eating: indeed, I think more delicate and less oily than the golden plover.

115. Lapwing, or Peewit, *Vanellus cristatus*. A beautiful species, and famed for its delicious and rich eggs. Its flesh is likewise much esteemed. Though not a water-bird, still it frequents moist grounds, fens, and marshes near rivers.

116. Turnstone, *Streptilas Interpres*. Only an autumn and a winter visiter on our shores, and is certainly rare. I have notes of one having been shot near Seaton, in the autumn of 1829, and of another at Seaton Snook, in February, 1837. It is included in the List of Birds published in Sharp's 'Hist. of Hartlepool.' The turnstone has been observed in all quarters of the world. The bill of this genus is somewhat depressed at its culmen.

117. Sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. The sanderling's bill is compressed at the base.

118. Oyster Catcher, Sea Pie, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. Vulgarly termed by the Hartlepool fishermen, mussel-cracker. Mr. Jenyns says that it "is never found inland," (Brit. Vert. An., p. 184), but it appears that it is sometimes met with on the banks of the Trent, in Leicestershire. See Yarrell's 'British Birds,' vol. ii. p. 435.

119. Common Heron, or Hern, *Ardea cinerea*. The only heronry I ever saw, was on the islands in Rydal Lake, Westmoreland, and which I am surprised is omitted by Mr. Yarrell in his List given at p. 448, vol. ii. 'Brit. Birds.' Many herons' nests are annually built in the fir-trees which grow on two or three little isles in that lake. When rowing in a boat near those isles, I have surveyed with delight the old and young herons sitting on the tops of the trees, putting their long necks and beaks close down upon their shoulders, and which are then not visible at a distance; they sit perfectly still, and appear like cinerary vases fixed to the boughs. The young birds are of a bluish-grey colour. The old ones seem to have a difficulty in their first rising to fly off a branch; but in soaring high into the air they exhibit considerable power. The herons in that spot are strictly protected by Lady Fleming, the Lady of that lake. This bird has been long esteemed for the table as among the best of game. Once only I partook of a young heron, which was stuffed like a turkey, roasted, and served with currant jelly, and extremely good it proved. Its flesh was dark-coloured, and in flavour most resembled hare. The heron is very common by the Tees, and is said to have shown, in some springs, an inclination to contest with the rook for the large trees at Greatham, and to build there. As yet, however, the rook continues sole master.

120. Bittern, *Erogas stellaris*. The absurd name Botaurus, which is, I conclude, from Bos and Taurus, a bull, has been given to this bird by three or four authors: so one might as well call a bird Equucaballus, a horse! In my MSS. I have named this genus *Erogas*, from ἐρωγας, a heron. The bittern is exceedingly rare, but has been shot occasionally in our marshes near the Tees.

121. White Stork, *Ciconia alba*. Two of this species were seen in Cowpen marsh in the spring of 1830, when one of them was shot. This migratory bird I have often noticed in France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.

122. Common Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. The remarkable shape of this bird's bill, renders it an object of much curiosity to the

ornithologist. In other respects it generally resembles the egret. Its specific title, *leucorodia*, is derived from λευκός, white, and ἐρωδιός, heron: so, others have given it the like term of *Albardeola*, or the little white heron. I have only heard of a single spoonbill having been killed on the Tees marshes: and this was some years ago. It was seen by Mr. Hixon; and very probably it may have crossed the sea on its migration to or from Holland, where the species is common in the summer.

123. Avocet, *Recurvirostra Avocetta*. One bird was shot in the winter of 1827-8, near the Tees. It is frequent in North Holland and South Denmark. Its singular bill is as much curved upwards as those of the curlew and whimbrel are downwards, and I think even more so; whilst from its weakness and great flexibility it seems only designed for seeking insects in oozy and watery ground. Its feet are semi-palmate, or half-webbed.

124. Common Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*. Dr. Fleming has by mistake applied this specific term (*ægocephala*) to the black-tailed godwit, I have, however, restored it to this species, since it is its old specific title: the present bird being the *Scolopax ægocephala* of our early zoologists. The godwit varies much in plumage, according to the season, sex and age, and is readily known from the whimbrel by the bill being curved upwards. Inhabits the sea-shore, and the sides of the Tees, in small flocks at the latter part of the year. Mr. Herbert informs me that it feeds greedily upon barley.

125. Curlew, *Numenius arquatus*. The curlew frequents our grass fields inland in August and September, when it is extremely good eating. The statement of Pennant that its "flesh is very rank and fishy," only refers to it in the winter, and other times when it seeks its food on the sea-coasts. In the summer it is seen in our more elevated moor lands.

126. Whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. Less abundant with us than the preceding.

127. Common Redshank, *Totanus calidris*. Not uncommon in the Tees Bay, and has been known to breed in the marshes near Portrack. At some parts of the year it is a solitary species, but at others becomes gregarious. Its shrill scream or whistle sounds wild and not unpleasing.

128. Common Sandpiper, *Totanus hypoleucus*.

129. Spotted Sandpiper, *Totanus macularius*. "In my collection shot on the Tees."—*J. G.*

130. Greenshank, *Totanus glottis*. "In my collection; not uncommon, but never numerous."—*J. G.*

131. Ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. The female is called *Reeve*. The male, the larger of the two, varies perhaps more than any other bird in its livery, and is only seen with its handsome ruff or frill around the neck in the breeding season. Occasionally, though very rarely, shot in our marshes near the Tees. It passes, on its migrations, as well into the south of Europe, as into Scandinavia and Russia.

132. Woodcock, *Rusticola sylvestris*. I have thought it better to place the woodcock in a distinct genus, as M. Vieillot has done. It arrives here about the 15th of October, but does not remain with us, proceeding to the larger woods further inland. The greater number come with a north-east wind during the full moon, in the latter end of October, which, with us, is called the "hunter's moon." Once only I remember to have seen a woodcock on its direct passage; its flight was then high, and very swift, perfectly different from its usual owl-like mode of flying when disturbed in cover. Soon after it has crossed the sea, I have flushed it in hedges, and even shot it in the open fields, particularly in turnip-fields. It returns to us at the end of March, or the beginning of April, on its migration to northern summer quarters. Mr. Yarrell observes (vol. ii. p. 587), "a woodcock when flushed on the coast has been known to settle on the sea, and when again disturbed, rose without difficulty and flew away." This, however, appears at variance with the following fact related by Sir C. Sharp, in his 'List of Birds' (p. 16), "many woodcocks were found drowned on the north sands near Hartlepool, about twelve years since, in the spring, supposed to have met with a contrary wind." The woodcock has been known to breed in the woods above Stokesley. A friend, who has passed two or three winters at Frankfort on the Maine, tells me that woodcocks are plentiful in that part of Germany, and that the method of shooting them is in the dusk of the evening, when each sportsman, stationing himself at a different part or corner of the wood, shoots the birds as they fly past in proceeding to their feeding grounds. He adds, that their call-note is a hoarse noise, something like the croak of a frog, and gives notice of their approach. Woodcocks (*Bec-câccie*) to my own knowledge are abundant in the winter near Rome; and they are still more so in the woods of Albania.

133. Great Snipe, Double or Solitary Snipe, *Scolopax major*. The specimen mentioned in my 'Catalogue of Birds' ('Hist. Stock.' p. 11, No. 87), was shot by a gentleman, in company with Mr. J. Grey, near Newport on the Tees. Common in the Pontine Marshes near Rome.

134. Common Snipe, *Scolopax Gallinago*. A few remain during the year. In its migrations hither it is very uncertain: in the winters

of 1838 and 1839, scarcely a snipe frequented our marshes near the Tees, where formerly there used to be vast numbers. A good many arrived in February, 1843, but few in the same period of 1844.

Obs.—The bird named in my Catalogue, No. 86, the Russian snipe, and which has been rarely met with in our saltmarshes near Cowpen, and which is said to be without the yellowish-white lines on the back, is, I think, most probably Sabine's snipe, (*Scolopax Sabini*). I have never yet been fortunate enough to see an example of it.

135. Jack Snipe, Judcock, *Scolopax Gallinula*. A solitary and silent bird, coming here before the woodcock. The bill of the snipes and woodcock is admirably adapted to digging in soft and wet ground; the end, being spongy and cellular, gives the bird the power of distinguishing its food, as worms, &c. deep in the soil. All these birds are extremely fond of a small kind of red worm.

136. Curlew Sandpiper, Pigmy Curlew, *Tringa subarquata*. Mr. Selby, in his 'Catalogue,' p. 274, says, "a male and female, now in the possession of Mr. E. Backhouse, jun., were killed near Hartlepool." And Mr. Fox, in a 'Notice of some rare Birds,' &c., published in the 'Transactions of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' vol. ii. p. 184, mentions "two specimens which were killed by Mr. Scruton at Hartlepool, out of a flock of five." Also "in my collection, having been shot on the mud-banks by the Tees."—*J. G.*

137. Knot, or Knute, *Tringa Canutus*. Not unfrequent upon the sandy coast in autumn and winter, and "numerous on the shores of the Tees."—*J. G.*

138. Little Stint, *Tringa minuta*. "In my collection, shot on the Tees' side."—*J. G.*

139. Pectoral Sandpiper, *Tringa pectoralis*. An American species. Mr. Yarrell states (Preface, p. xi.) that "Dr. Edward Clarke wrote me word that he shot a specimen of this rare sandpiper very near Hartlepool, in Oct., 1841." Some naturalists have doubted the migration of birds from any part of the New World to our own coasts. The appearance, however, with us of the present species, which is truly a native of America, may be quoted as a proof of the fact. If we consider the passage from America to England, there is nothing in it impossible, or exceedingly difficult, for the flight of a strong-winged bird. For I may remark, that a migrating bird most probably comes from the other districts of America by Greenland, to Iceland, and the Faroe Isles, thence to the Shetland Islands, and Orkneys, and so down the east coast of Scotland to our eastern shores in Durham.

140. Dunlin, Purre, or Stint, *Tringa variabilis*. The first English name refers to this bird in its summer dress; and the second and third to it in winter.

141. Purple Sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. Mr. John Grey has two stuffed specimens of this *Tringa*, which were shot in the slake in Hartlepool a few years ago. According to Mr. Yarrell, "the prevailing bluish lead colour of this species at once distinguishes it from every other British sandpiper."

142. Landrail, Corn Crake, *Crex pratensis*. A regular visiter in spring: with us the peculiar note, or crake, is seldom heard after the middle of July. When roasted it is justly esteemed; though to my taste it is often too fat and greasy. Not strictly a water-bird, yet its favourite localities are moist meadows and corn-fields. It is insectivorous as well as granivorous.

143. Spotted Crake, or Gallinule, *Crex Porzana*. This elegant species has been shot in Mordon Carrs, to the south-west of Sedgefield, and likewise on October 4th, 1832, in the old bed of the Tees near Mandale Mill. Considered as a bird of passage.

144. Water Rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. Not unfrequent throughout the year by the sides of our rivulets.

145. Common Gallinule or Water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. The water-hen is a most generally diffused species.

146. Coot, Bald Coot, *Fulica atra*. Not common here, except in the lakes at Hardwick and Wynyard.

147. Grey Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus*. A rare species on our coast. The red phalarope of Bewick, 'Brit. Birds,' vol. ii. p. 139, edit. 1804, is only this bird in its summer livery. It is included in Sir C. Sharp's 'List of Hartlepool Birds.' The singularly scalloped and broad membrane of the feet renders the present genus closely allied to the true web-footed birds (Palmipedes), or Natatores.

148. Wild Swan, or Hooper, *Cygnus ferus*. This truly noble and majestic species visits our coast and salt-marshes in every hard winter. Several were shot in February, 1838. They do not arrive much before Christmas, but amongst my MSS. I find the following note:—"Dec. 19th, 1829.—Many wild swans have already been seen both by the Tees, and in Mordon Carrs." They have been noticed in their migrations over an extensive range, from the extremity of Lapland to the north of Africa, and the numerous seas or lakes of Asia. Many authors have erroneously supposed that the tame swan, *Anas Cygnus*, *β. mansuetus* of Linneus, is derived from the present bird. The domestic swan, or mute swan, has an orange-red bill, a large black

tumour on its base, and twenty-four feathers in the tail, in which it differs from the hooper, as also in not having the same shrill or loud note. The two birds, however, are essentially distinct. The mute swan is found wild in the countries adjacent to the Black Sea and to the Caspian; and as Mr. Strickland says it visits the Bay of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, it doubtless still frequents the rivers Caystrus and Mæander, which, from the earliest times, were celebrated for that bird. The swan, not only from its beauty, but likewise from being a water-bird, was sacred to Venus as emblematic of her sea-born origin. The hooper is also designated the musical, or whistling swan, from its peculiar voice; another swan is termed the trumpeter, but none as yet is known to have any true power of singing, notwithstanding the mute swan has a soft and rather plaintive note; in fact, from the remarkable formation of their windpipes, Nature seems to have rendered that most improbable. The hooper's voice is perhaps the most melodious, although that is only hoarse, and fully answers to Virgil's description:—

“Dant sonitum *rauci* per stagna loquacia cygni.”

Hence, singing swans, *κύκνοι ᾄδοντες*, must still be accounted as fabulous.

149. Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus Bewickii*. The eye in this swan is placed higher in the head and nearer to the crown than in the hooper; its bill also differs in being somewhat thicker at the base, and a little less flat about the middle. It is smaller and rarer than the preceding. An individual was shot in the winter of 1836-7, near Seaton: it was opened and its trachea well examined. For the distinctions presented by the windpipes, or tracheæ, of the different swans, see the figures in Yarrell's 'Brit. Birds,' vol. iii. at pp. 103, 111 and 121; and the 'Linnean Transactions,' vol. iv. tab. 12, and vol. xvi. tab. 24 and 25. In physical conformation the swan is one of the most highly organized of birds, for it possesses the greatest number of cervical vertebræ as well as of ribs; namely, 23 of the former and 10 pairs of the latter; also the muscles attached to the breast-bone are immensely strong; the sternum itself is deep and much lengthened, and so well protects the intestines; and the coracoid and furcula bones are large and powerful. Hence, we find the effect of such an organization to be, that the bird is able to sustain a long and steady flight, to swim admirably, and to walk with considerable firmness and ease. The great number of the vertebræ in the neck, which are so articulated as to permit its being turned and curved in all directions, gives it a snake-like shape,

and renders it quite serpentine in its movements. But the neck of the Plotus appears still more like a snake, and is longer in proportion to the body than that of the swan; although I do not know whether it contains more than twenty-three vertebræ or not.

150. Canada Swan, Cravat Swan, *Cygnus Canadensis*. I have placed this bird, which, from its long neck, most resembles a swan, in the genus *Cygnus*. Mr. Jenyns has done the same, see 'Brit. Vertebrate Animals,' p. 227. And the Baron Cuvier (*Règne Animal*, tom. i. p. 529. (edit. 1817) adds in a note, "me paraît aussi un vrai cygne." Mr. Yarrell relates (*Brit. Birds*, vol. iii. p. 93) that Bewick says, "great numbers of these Canadian geese were driven from their haunts during the severe snow-storms of January and February, 1814; they were taken upon the sea-shore, near Hartlepool, and divided among the farmers in the neighbourhood, no pains having been taken to keep the breed pure."

151. Grey-leg Goose, Wild Goose, *Anser feras*. A bird now rare in these counties. Until of late years it has been confounded with the next species, and I had fallen into the same mistake in my former Catalogue. The stock from which the domestic goose has sprung, is unknown, and the best opinion seems that it has not originated from this wild goose.

152. Bean Goose, *Anser segetum*. This is the common goose here. The observations at p. 14, No. 115, in my Catalogue, 'Hist. of Stock.' must be referred to this species.

153. White-fronted Goose, or Laughing Goose, *Anser albifrons*. "Frequents our marshes in small flocks. The one in my collection was shot near the Tees."—*J. G.* Visits us from the north of Europe chiefly in the winter.

154. Common Bernicle, *Bernicla leucopsis*. Scarce near Hartlepool. "Occasionally killed on the Tees, but a rare bird."—*J. G.*

155. Brent Bernicle, *Bernicla Brenta*. Plentiful in the estuary of the Tees in severe winters. The *rat* or *road* goose of Willughby, so called from its Norwegian name, is most likely the present bird.

156. Red-breasted Bernicle, *Bernicla ruficollis*. Two of this very scarce and handsome species have been seen of late years by the Tees. One was shot by Mr. J. Hikely in Cowpen marsh, and afterwards stuffed.

157. Common Shelldrake, *Tadorna Vulpanser*. An extremely beautiful bird. It is frequent here, and "breeds in rabbit holes in sand-hills near Hartlepool," (*Sharp's List*, p. 16); also at Seaton Snook. Aldrovandi calls this the *Vulpanser Tadorne*, but the real

Vulpanser (χὴναλώπηξ) appears to be the Egyptian goose (*Chenalopex Egyptiaca*), which is distinctly seen in the ancient coloured paintings and hieroglyphies from Egypt. Yet the shelldrake considerably resembles the Egyptian goose, and from "its instinctive cunning, Turner" (incorrectly) "imagines it to be the Chenalopex, or fox-goose of the ancients: the natives of the Orkneys, to this day, call it the sly goose, from an attribute of that quadruped," (Pennant, Brit. Zool. vol. ii. p. 257). Many ornithologists write the word, *shieldrake*, but I apprehend it is more correctly written *shelldrake*, from the bird's living principally on shell-fish and testaceous Mollusca.

158. Shoveller, *Rhynchaspis clypeata*. "Visits us every summer, and has bred in Cowpen marsh."—*J. G.* Sometimes termed broad-bill, from its rounded shield-like upper mandible; the generic name signifies the same, and is derived from ῥυγχος, a bill, and ἀσπίς a shield.

159. Gadwall, *Chauliodus Streperus*. Mr. J. Grey obtained, February 18th, 1843, an individual at Stockton, which he has preserved in his collection. This genus is named Chauliodus, or χαυλιόδους, on account of the pectinated lamellæ of the bill being exerted from the upper mandible. Indeed, the lamellæ, or denticulations, constitute one of the principal characters in defining the genera of the Anatidæ. Cuvier has very properly called his fourth family of Palmipedes, Lamellirotres. The chief use of these remarkable lamellæ on the edges of the bill, seems to be for the water to run out between them, whilst their projecting extremities or points retain the food with security. Of the Lamellirotres group, the swans are principally graminivorous and insectivorous, but rarely piscivorous: the geese are graminivorous and granivorous: and the ducks are nearly omnivorous.

160. Pintail, *Dafila acuta*. Rare at Hartlepool, and "seen only in severe weather." (Sharp's List).

161. Wild Duck, or Mallard, *Anas Boschas*. The greater number migrate to us from the North, but a few breed annually here. In the decoys on the lakes at Wynyard and Hardwick, some rare water-bird has now and then been taken with the common wild ducks. The young ducks are termed flappers, and I have occasionally had much amusement in shooting them near the ditches at Seaton Snook, especially in the evenings, during the light of the "harvest moon." The peculiar and rapid whiz that these birds make with their wings as they approach the sportsman, affords a pleasing sound to his ear. For entertaining descriptions of shooting wild fowl in the Tees Bay, I will refer the reader to Capt. Laey's 'Modern Shooter.' The domestic duck has doubtless descended from the mallard

162. Garganey, *Anas Querquedula*. A fine bird was shot in the marshes near the Tees, in January, 1829. It is not inserted in either Sharp's List, or Graves's Catalogue. In the north of England it is a rarity, for Mr. Yarrell (vol. iii. p. 182) mentions "Mr. Dunn, of Hull, sent me word that he received two in Oct., 1840." Mr. Selby says no instance of its capture further north in England has come to his knowledge; although according to Professor Nilsson it visits Sweden in the summer, yet its chief localities are middle and south Europe, and parts of Asia and of Africa.

163. Teal, *Anas Crecca*. Common to three portions of the globe. Here it is found from the early part of autumn throughout the winter. Its flight is strong and rapid.

164. Wigeon, *Mareca Penelope*.

165. Golden Eye, *Clangula chrysophthalmus*. The morillon (*Anas glaucion*, Lin.) is the young and female of this bird. The male or drake is very handsome. Hereabouts somewhat rare. It is remarkable that this species prefers to build its nest in a hole of a tree, which may be growing near water. Notwithstanding that the tracheal tube and labyrinth of the golden eye, approaching those of the Mergi, would direct me to place it the last in this group, as Mr. Yarrell has done, I have arranged it first, since its size, shape and appearance clearly indicate its place to be next to the wigeon.

166. Long-tailed Hareld, *Harelda glacialis*. Truly an arctic bird: occasionally met with in hard winters. The windpipe of the male is remarkable for its enlargement, and is figured in Yarrell's Birds, vol. iii. p. 261.

167. Tufted Pochard, *Fuligula cristata*. A rare visiter near Hartlepool. One shot on the Tees in December, 1823.

168. Scaup Pochard, *Fuligula Marila*. In some winters plentiful. Sir C. Sharp has stated in a note to his 'List of Birds at Hartlepool,' that "in the winter of 1788-9, they were found in such quantities that above 1000 were caught in a week, and sold for 1s. per dozen."

169. Pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. Not uncommon "on the Tees in winter, but never numerous."—J. G.

170. Common Scoter, *Ædemia nigra*. Rare on this coast. Mr. J. Grey has two stuffed specimens; a male and a female.

171. Velvet Scoter, *Ædemia fusca*. An individual was shot by Capt. Dalton, Oct., 1829, near Seaton. The tuberculated portion of the bill at its base is the chief character of this genus, which is so named from *ὄδιμα*, a tumour.

172. Eider Duck, *Somateria mollissima*. At Hartlepool "extremely rare: one shot in 1789."—(Sharp's List).

173. Smew, *Mergus albellus*. Both in form, and in its black and white plumage, the male smew is an elegant species. "A rare visiter: several have been shot near Yarm. One killed at Saltholm."—*J. G.*

174. Red-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator*. I have seen two specimens that were shot near Hartlepool.

175. Goosander, *Mergus Merganser*. The dun diver (*Mergus Castor*, Lin.) is proved to be only the female of this bird. Rare at Hartlepool according to Sharp's List. The enlargements or labyrinths in the windpipes of this genus are extremely capacious.

176. Cormorant, *Carbo Cormoranus*. The crested cormorant is only the adult in its bridal costume during the spring and summer. Frequents the Tees to a great distance inland. In this genus and the next, the claw of the middle toe is serrated on its under side, like that of the goatsucker. And one would imagine, that the sense of smelling is possessed by the Carbonidæ in a very small degree, since their nostrils are concealed and almost impervious.

177. Shag, *Carbo cristatus*. The occipital feathers in the adults of this species become, like those of the cormorant, lengthened into a crest during the breeding season. The entire plumage being of a glossy green, at once distinguishes it from the latter; it is likewise much less, and of a more awkward form. Common on our rocky coast.

178. Gannet, Soland Goose, *Sula Bassana*. Frequent, and named by the fishermen mackerel gant, at Hartlepool. Rarely follows the course of the Tees inland, perhaps only in the severity of winter. This genus belongs to Cuvier's Totipalmæ, or entire webs. Here we find the hind-toe brought forward, or rather to the inner side, and connected with the three fore-toes by a strong and entire web. Yet with these extraordinary feet, which seem so awkward for walking, or even resting, on the ground, some of this group, *e. g.* the cormorants, often perch on trees, and sometimes inhabit the tops of houses. Sec Zephaniah, chap. ii. v. 14.

179. Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*. The mature birds are very rare; but the young, the imber divers (*Colymbus immer*) are less so. All the divers possess the property of seeing in the water with considerable acuteness; in fact, some have been noticed, whilst watching for fish, to place their heads under water. The Colymbidæ and the Alcidæ, walk with difficulty, on account of their legs being placed so near their tails; which conformation, however, adapts them more completely to diving.

180. Black-throated Diver, *Colymbus arcticus*. Rare : the young, or lesser imber, was shot on our coast in January, 1830.

181. Red-throated Diver, or Loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. The speckled diver (*Colymbus stellatus*) is the immature bird, and is common in the winter on our shores and in the river Tees.

182. Great Crested Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. Rare at Hartlepool according to Sharp's List. But the tippet grebe, or the young bird, "frequents the Tees in severe weather."—*J. G.*

183. Horned, or Sclavonian Grebe, *Podiceps cornutus*. This is the dusky grebe of Bewick. I have seen an individual that was killed on our coast in the winter of 1829-30. The former species and the present have the same kind of crest, and tippet or frill around the neck.

184. Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps rubricollis*. Mr. J. Grey informs me, that the one in his collection was found inland, near Elton, in a state of great exhaustion, and died soon after its capture by a dog.

185. Eared Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*. Here this bird is exceedingly scarce. The only one I know of was shot in January, 1823.

186. Little Grebe, Dabchick, *Podiceps minor*. Common about Hartlepool ; also in Cowpen marshes, where it breeds. The nest, for the size of the bird, is very large and thick. The grebes are very shy and are difficult to come near ; they rarely fly, their wings being small and short. It is worthy of remark, that some of the diving birds make use of their wings to assist them in their movements under water. These birds, like several of the ducks, frequently carry their young under their wings. The grebes have no tails : but their feet are extraordinary, and the connecting membranes differ greatly from the true webs of aquatic birds. The tarsi are exceedingly compressed, the fore toes with the claws are flattened, edged by membranes, and connected at their bases. A good representation is given in Mr. Yarrell's work at p. 307, vol. iii.

187. Foolish Guillemot, *Uria Troile*. A very common species. The guillemots are said not to be able to fly over land. See Bewick, vol. ii. p. 178, edit. 1804.

188. Ringed Guillemot, *Uria lacrymans*. "In my collection, shot on the Tees last winter."—*J. G.* It appears from Mr. Yarrell (Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 353) that the natives of the Isle of Grimsey near Iceland, call this species the *hringlangnefia*, which I conclude means ring-long-neb, or ringed long bill ; *neb* being a bill in these northern languages. So the same people name the former species *langnefia* :

in fact, both species have long bills. I may add, that the carrion crow, and rook, are in this part of England, designated by common persons, the black-nebbed crow and the white-nebbed crow.

189. Black Guillemot, *Uria Grylle*. Very rare at Hartlepool according to Sharp's List. In addition to the eggs, down, and feathers, the dung of those sea-birds, which do not of themselves afford food, is of vast importance to man. The last, termed guano, is daily coming more into use as a rich and valuable manure, and is now imported in great quantities from South America (where it was first used) and Africa. But I cannot help thinking, that much British guano — which would be highly beneficial, if not equally so with the foreign — might be obtained on our own coasts, and particularly on those of the more northern parts of Scotland and the adjacent islands. Since this memoir was read, I am glad to find this opinion in a great degree confirmed by Dr. John Davy. See his "Notice of Guano from the Yorkshire Coast, and from the north Coast of Scotland," in Jameson's 'Edinboro' New Philosophical Journal,' p. 313, for October, 1844. Also, on the "Early History of Guano," refer to the same Journal, p. 410. And at the recent meeting of the British Association held at Cambridge, Mr. Trevelyan observed on the guano of the Faroe Isles, that it is considered quite equal to that from Peru or Ichaboe.

190. Little Auk, *Mergulus Alle*. The furrows or grooves on the upper mandible of this genus are only indistinct. Mr. J. Grey received a specimen which was shot on the Tees, near Greatham, Oct. 1841. In the same month and year, Mr. Yarrell relates (vol. iii. p. 359) that "Dr. Edward Clarke, of Hartlepool, sent me word, that after a violent storm of wind from N. N. E. which lasted several days, his attention was directed, by pilots and fishermen on the look-out, to various flocks of small black and white birds, then close in shore. There were several hundreds of them, which were unknown to these seafaring men, but which proved to be the little auk. Many were obtained, five or six being killed at each shot, the birds were so numerous. The same thing happened at the same time at Redcar, on the Yorkshire coast, but after two or three days, the wind abating they were seen no more." This arctic species is generally considered very scarce on our sea-shores, but it has occasionally been noticed even in some of the inland counties.

191. Puffin, *Fratercula Arctica*. Not unfrequent in summer of Hartlepool, where it is vulgarly called Tommy Noddy. The lead-coloured, bright orange and yellow bill, with its peculiar shape, and its deep furrows, gives this bird a most extraordinary appearance.

192. Razor-bill, *Alca Torda*. Very common in the spring and summer. The black-billed auk of Bewick (*Alca Pica*, Lin.) is the young of the present species. The upright gait of the puffin and auks when walking, causes much surprise and amusement to young sailors, and others who are unacquainted with them. Linnæus well says of the *Alcæ*, "in terrâ stabulantes, erectè incedunt." The *Alcidæ* and *Colymbidæ* usually advance with their tarsi and toes altogether placed flat upon the ground. The plumage of these birds, and in fact, of most of the aquatic species, is close, thick and polished, and being covered or impregnated with oil, with a great mass of down next their bodies, keeps the water from immediate contact with their skin, and so affords warmth and dryness to them, when diving or swimming in that element, which they most delight in and principally inhabit.

193. Fulmar Petrel, *Procellaria glacialis*. This is a good-sized bird, but exceedingly rare. The only instance I know of its having been killed on this coast, is that recorded in my former Catalogue, p. 13, No. 105, and which took place at Seaton Snook, in the hard winter of 1823. It is not included in Mr. Selby's Catalogue.

194. Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*. Messrs. Temminck and Yarrell consider the shearwater shot by Mr. G. Marwood in a storm at the Tees' mouth in August, 1828, as the *Puffinus major* of Faber, and I have accordingly continued that name, rather than *Puffinus fuliginosus* of Mr. Strickland.

195. Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus Anglorum*. At Hartlepool, rare, according to Sharp's List. Frequents, likewise, the seas of the south of Europe. It is worth noticing, that as the feet of these last two genera are somewhat out of the centre, they walk indifferently; but, their wings being long, they fly well. They dive and swim with facility.

196. Stormy Sea-runner, or Petrel, *Thalassidroma pelagica*. An individual was shot on the Tees near Stockton in the winter of 1837. On our sea it is common; and Sir C. Sharp says, at Hartlepool it is "frequently caught by the children in winter." Inhabits not only the seas at Iceland and Scandinavia, but also in France, Italy and Africa. It is often called the storm finch; and being the least of our sea-birds, it may therefore be termed the sea-wren. The legs are placed more like those of the gulls, and about the centre of the body, but the tarsi are slender and elongated. The toes also, are comparatively of great length, and the whole feet seem splayed and broad. The tail and long wings cause it to have much resemblance to the sea-swallows or terns.

197. Common Skua, *Lestris cataractes*. "Sometimes killed on

our coast, generally after storms.”—*J. G.* The curved bill and strong claws, or talons, of the skuas, enable them to tear and devour birds, and fish, on which they in part subsist; and since their habits are predatory, they are accounted as the *Raptores* of the *Natatores marini*, or sea web-footed birds. Wherefore *M. Illiger* justly gave them the generic title of *ληστές*, the robber.

198. Pomarine Skua, *Lestris Pomarina*. “In my collection, killed on the Tees.”—*J. G.* A rare winter visiter, and native of the arctic circle.

199. Richardson’s Skua, *Lestris Richardsonii*. This is the *Stercorarius parasiticus* of my Catalogue ‘Hist: Stock. p. 13, No. 109, and the arctic gull of Bewick. The black-toed gull of the last author (*Brit. Birds.* vol. ii. p. 236) is the young of this species. Seen with us mostly in the autumn and winter; Sir C. Sharp adds, that at Hartlepool they are “called teasers;”—I conclude from their pursuing other gulls, and harassing them for the sake of the prey they have caught. I have often in September been entertained in observing the modes of attack and pursuit, practised by these bold and predacious birds. They breed on the coasts of Scotland, but, as far as I can learn, never in this district.

200. Glaucous Gull, *Larus glaucus*. Here “it is a rare bird, but specimens are generally obtained every winter. Called at Scator malle-muck.”—*J. G.* Though this term, or malle-moke, a Norwegian name, belongs to the fulmar, according to Pennant and Bewick. Most probably some Seaton sailors, who have been in Norway and known that appellation bestowed by the Norwegians on the fulmar have imported the word, and by mistake given it to this large white gull, which is by no means unlike the fulmar.

201. Great Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*. The wagel, or *Larus naevius*, of Bewick, is considered by Mr. Yarrell as this species in its immature state. But, according to Mr. Selby’s Catalogue, the bird is assigned to the *Larus argentatus*. The fact, I believe is, that the young of several kinds of gull are termed wagels in different parts of England. Its eggs are delicious eating, and are said to be like those of the plover, with a transparent white, and an orange or dark yellow yolk.

202. Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus*. This is the *Larus fuscus* of Latham, of my former Catalogue, No: 108, and the herring gull of Pennant, which is a not unfrequent species.

203. Common Gull, or Sea Mew, *Larus canus*. The screaming and squealing noise which most of the gulls make, has very probab-

given rise to their vulgar name of mews. To mew or mewl is to cry like a cat, or squall as a child, both of which sounds, among their varied, harsh, and loud screams, may be recognised. Some species, too, are even said to laugh! The concert produced by a vast assemblage of the different *Laridæ* in autumn or winter, is most discordant and deafening; and no one, who is a stranger to the barer parts of our wild sea-shores in the north, can form any conception of it. In stormy weather, and especially in winter, these gulls proceed to marshes and fields far inland. Having lived much close to the Thames, in the Temple, I have frequently observed gulls flying about the river, even in the very centre of London; they appear quite regardless of all the noise and bustle of steamers, and the numerous shipping and craft always sailing up and down. They are useful when kept in gardens, since they devour worms with great avidity. The *Larus Hybernus*, winter gull, of Sharp's List is only this bird's young.

204. Ivory Gull, *Larus eburneus*. An individual of this rare arctic species was shot at Hartlepool in March, 1837. I had the pleasure of communicating to Mr. Yarrell this fact in my 'List of Water Birds of the County of Durham,' in the year 1839; yet he has overlooked it, as he makes no mention of any capture of this handsome gull on the English coast. Mr. J. Grey writes me word, "the only ivory gull I ever saw, was one which was found dead in Cowpen marsh; it was sent to me, but was too much decayed to admit of its preservation, but the plumage was sufficiently perfect to show the specimen." The above are, I believe, the two earliest examples which have yet occurred in England. Since this memoir was read, Mr. T. Allis has stated in his 'Report on the Birds of Yorkshire,' that an ivory gull had been shot off Scarborough.

205. Kittiwake Gull, *Larus Rissa*. The immature is the tarrock, *Larus tridactylus*.

206. Black-headed Xeme, Pewit Gull, *Xema ridibunda*. Not uncommon in the winter. It is one of the many sea-birds that resort to the larger lakes in Switzerland during summer. It has received its specific appellation from its singular scream; so, one of the hyenas is called vulgarly, the laughing hyena.

207. Little Xeme, *Xema minuta*. "In my collection, shot on the Tees."—(J. G.)

208. Sandwich Tern, *Sterna Cantiaca*. This tern visits us in summer, and is inserted in Sharp's 'List of Hartlepool Birds.' Common to Africa and America. The eggs are very large compared with the size of the bird.

209. Common Tern, Sea Swallow, *Sterna hirundo*. The terns not only present strong similitude to the swallows (*Hirundinidæ*) in their form, quickness and strength of flight, but also in their being alone seen during the spring and summer months; and they are all birds of passage. Mr. Yarrell says (vol. iii. p. 402) of the arctic tern (*Sterna arctica*) "on the coasts of Durham and Northumberland it is plentiful;" certainly on this part of the Durham coast I have never either seen it, or heard of its being observed by any one; although, according to Mr. Hewitson, it breeds on Coquet Island; yet it is remarkable, that no specimen has been discovered in this district. And as Mr. A. Strickland has informed me that it is common on the Yorkshire coast near Scarborough, Burlington, &c., it has most likely hitherto been confounded in this vicinity, with *Sterna cantiaca* and *Sterna hirundo*. The three species, however, are perfectly distinct.

210. Lesser Tern, *Sterna minuta*. In summer mostly inhabits the sandy beach near the Tees' mouth, and Seaton Point.

Since the feet of the Laridæ are fully *in æquilibrio*, all the kinds walk with ease and agility; they fly admirably, swim well, but seldom or never dive.

Obs.—In conclusion I will remark, that of late years anatomy has greatly contributed to make us acquainted with a more correct knowledge of the organization of birds. And the examinations of the windpipes and tracheal labyrinths and of the sterna, have thrown much new light upon many species. And indeed I may safely state, that the depth and variation in the keel of the breast-bone, and the entire sternal apparatus, afford accurate characters whereby the principal habits of birds may be ascertained, as they clearly point out the forms best adapted to flying, swimming, running and other functions. But as regards the anatomical investigation of the cervical vertebræ, and likewise of the variations in the number of the ribs, much more is required to be done; because these organs, I apprehend, will, if duly studied, tend to distinguish several doubtful birds, and determine, with other more obvious and external characters, the true station which they ought to occupy in the great system of Nature.

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A P P E N D I X .

DURING the time the preceding Catalogue was publishing, the Author had occasion to make some corrections and additions to his arrangement, as given in the 'Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the British Association;' likewise to the genera and the nomenclature of the species which were originally adopted by him.

The Author now begs to present these in the following pages.

CLASS II. — AVES.

Sub-class I. — AVES CONSTRICTIPEDES.

Division I. — TERRESTRES.

Order I. — Raptores.

Tribe I. — Planiceriostres.

Sub-tribe 1. Diurni.

Family 1. Aquilidæ.

1. *Aquila chrysaëtus.* *Golden Eagle.*
2. *Haliaëtus Albicilla.* *White-tailed Sea-eagle.* *Erue.*
3. *Pandion piscator.* *Osprey.* *Fishing-eagle.*

Family 2. Falconidæ.

4. *Falco Islandicus.* *Gyr-falcon.* *Iceland Falcon.*
5. *F. peregrinus.* *Peregrine Falcon.*
6. *F. subbuteo.* *Hobby.*
7. *F. Æsalon.* *Merlin.*
8. *F. tinnunculus.* *Kestrel.* *Windhover.*
9. *Accipiter Nisus.* *Sparrow-hawk.*
10. *Milvus vulgaris.* *Kite or Glead.*

Family 3. Buteonidæ.

11. *Buteo vulgaris.* *Common Buzzard.*

12. *B. lagopus*. *Rough-legged Buzzard*.
13. *Pernis apivorus*. *Honey-buzzard*. *Gentle Buzzard*.
14. *Circus rufus*. *Rusty-red Marsh Harrier*.
15. *Strigiceps cyaneus*. *Blue Owl Harrier*, and *Ring-tail*.
16. *S. Montagui*. *Montagu's Owl Harrier*.

Tribe II.—Tecticeriostres.

Subtribe 2. Nocturni.

Family 1. Strigidæ.

17. *Strix flammea*. *White, or Barn Owl*.
18. *Syrnium stridulum*. *Tawny Owl*. *Hooter*.

Family 2. Bubonidæ.

19. *Otus vulgaris*. *Long-eared Owl*.
20. *O. brachyotus*. *Short-eared Owl*. *Woodcock Owl*.
21. *Scops Aldrovandi*. *Scops Owl*. *Little Horned Owl*.

Order III.—Insessores.

Tribe I.—Dentirostres.

Subtribe 1. Latrones.

Family 1. Laniadæ.

22. *Lanius excubitor*. *Great Butcher-bird or Sentinel*.
23. *Collurio æruginosus*. *Red-backed Shrike*.

Family 2. Muscicapidæ.

24. *Muscicapa grisola*. *Spotted Flycatcher*.
25. *M. atricapilla*. *Pied Flycatcher*.

Subtribe 2. Cantatores.

Family 3. Merulidæ.

26. *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Water Ouzel, or Dipper*.
27. *Merula vulgaris*. *Common Blackbird*.
28. *M. torquata*. *Crescent Blackbird*. *Ring Ouzel*.
29. *Turdus viscivorus*. *Missel Thrush*.
30. *T. pilaris*. *Fieldfare*.
31. *T. musicus*. *Song Thrush, or Mavis*.
32. *T. iliacus*. *Redwing*.

Family 4. Ampelidæ.

33. *Bombycilla garrula*. *Bohemian or Waxen Chatterer*.

Family 5. Saxicolidæ.

- 34. *Vitiflora leucopyga.* *White-rump, Burrow-chat or Wheat-ear.*
- 35. *Saxicola rubetra.* *Whin-chat. Grass-chat.*
- 36. *S. rubicola.* *Stone-chat. Moor-tit.*
- 37. *Erithacus rubecula.* *Redbreast. Robin.*
- 38. *Phœnicura ruticilla.* *Redstart. Red-tail.*

Family 6. Aëdonidæ.

- 39. *Accentor modularis.* *Hedge Warbler, or Sparrow.*
- 40. *Salicaria phragmitis.* *Sedge-warbler.*
- 41. *Curruca atricapilla.* *Blackcap.*
- 42. *C. hortensis.* *Garden Warbler. Great Pettychaps.*
- 43. *C. cinerea.* *Common Whitethroat.*
- 44. *Sylvia trochilus.* *Willow-warbler. Willow-wren.*
- 45. *Regulus auricapillus.* *Common Gold-crest.*

Family 7. Paridæ.

- 46. *Parus major.* *Great Titmouse. Ox-eye.*
- 47. *P. cæruleus.* *Blue Titmouse. Bluecap.*
- 48. *P. ater.* *Coal Titmouse.*
- 49. *P. palustris.* *Marsh Titmouse.*
- 50. *Mecistura caudata.* *Long-tailed Tit.*

Family 8. Motacillidæ.

- 51. *Motacilla alba.* *Pied Water Wagtail.*
- 52. *M. Boarula.* *Gray Water Wagtail.*
- 53. *Budytes flava.* *Ray's Yellow Wagtail.*

Family 9. Anthidæ.

- 54. *Anthus arboreus.* *Tree Pipit.*
- 55. *A. pratensis.* *Meadow Pipit. Titlark.*
- 56. *A. petrosus.* *Rock Pipit. Sea-beach Pipit.*

*Tribe II.—Conirostres.**Family 1. Alaudidæ.*

- 57. *Galerida arborea.* *Woodlark.*
- 58. *Alauda arvensis.* *Skylark, Lavrock.*

Family 2. Emberizidæ.

- 59. *Plectrophanes nivalis,* *Snow Lark-bunting.*
- 60. *Emberiza miliaria.* *Common Bunting.*

61. *E. schœniclus*. *Black-headed Bunting*. *Reed-sparrow*.
 62. *E. citrinella*. *Yellow Bunting*. *Yellow Ammer*.

Family 3. Fringillidæ.

63. *Fringilla cœlebs*. *Chaffinch*.
 64. *F. montifringilla*. *Mountain Finch*. *Brambling*.
 65. *Carduelis elegans*. *Goldfinch*, or *Goldspink*.
 66. *C. spinus*. *Siskin*.
 67. *Linota cannabina*. *Brown Linnet*. *Greater Redpoll*.
 68. *L. linaria*. *Lesser Redpoll*.
 69. *L. montium*. *Mountain Linnet*, or *Twite*.
 70. *Passer montanus*. *Tree Sparrow*.
 71. *P. domesticus*. *House Sparrow*.

Family 4. Loxiadæ.

72. *Coccothraustes chloris*. *Green Grosbeak*. *Greenfinch*.
 73. *C. grandirostris*. *Grosbeak*, *Hawfinch*.
 74. *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. *Bullfinch*.
 75. *Loxia curvirostra*. *Common Crossbill*.

Family 5. Sturnidæ.

76. *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Starling*, or *Stare*.

Subtribe 3. Clamatores.

Family 6. Corvidæ.

77. *Fregilus graculus*. *Chough*. *Red-legged Crow*.
 78. *Corvus corax*. *Raven*.
 79. *C. corone*. *Carrion Crow*.
 80. *C. cornix*. *Hooded Crow*. *Royston Crow*.
 81. *C. frugilegus*. *Rook*. *Seed-eating Crow*.
 82. *C. Monedula*. *Jackdaw*.
 83. *Pica caudata*. *Magpie*. *Pianet*.
 84. *Garrulus glandarius*. *Jay*.

Tribe III. Cuneirostres.

Subtribe 4. Scansores.

Family 1. Sittidæ.

85. *Sitta Europæa*. *Nuthatch*.

Family 2. Picidæ.

86. *Dryotomus martius*. *Great Black Woodpecker*.

87. *Picus viridis.* *Green Woodpecker.*
 88. *P. major.* *Great Spotted Woodpecker.*
 89. *P. minor.* *Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.*
 90. *Jynx torquilla.* *Wryneck.*

Tribe IV.—Curvirostres.

Family. Cuculidæ.

91. *Cuculus canorus.* *Cuckoo.*

Tribe V. Tenuirostres.

Subtribe 5. Anisodactyli.

Family 1. Certhiadæ.

92. *Troglodytes Europæus.* *Common Wren.*
 93. *Certhia familiaris.* *Creeper.*

Family 2. Upupidæ.

94. *Upupa Epops.* *Hoopoe.*

Tribe VI. Fissirostres.

Subtribe 6. Syndactyli.

Family 1. Halcyonidæ.

95. *Alcedo Ispida.* *Kingfisher.*

Subtribe 7. Allodactyli.

Family 2. Hirundinidæ.

96. *Cypselus Apus.* *Common Swift.*
 97. *Hirundo rustica.* *Swallow.*
 98. *H. riparia.* *Sand Swallow. Sand Martin.*
 99. *Chelidon urbica.* *House Martin.*

Family 3. Caprimulgidæ.

100. *Caprimulgus Europæus.* *Goatsucker, or Nightjar.*

Tribe VII.—Cutinarirostris.

Subtribe 8. Gyratores.

Family. Columbidae.

101. *Columba Palumbus.* *Woodpigeon. Cushat.*
 102. *C. Livia.* *Rock Pigeon.*
 103. *Turtur amatorius.* *Turtle Dove.*
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Subclass II. — AVES INCONSTRICTIPEDES.

Order IV. — Rasores.

Tribe. Convexirostres.

Subtribe. Podarcees.

Family 1. Phasianidæ.

104. *Phasianus Colchicus.* *Common Pheasant.*

Family 2. Tetraonidæ.

105. *Tetrao Tetrix.* *Black Cock, and Gray Hen.*

106. *Lagopus Britannicus.* *Red Grouse. Moor Game.*

107. *L. mutus.* *White Grouse, or Ptarmigan.*

Family 3. Perdiciidæ.

108. *Perdix cinerea.* *Common Partridge.*

109. *Coturnix vulgaris.* *Common Quail.*

Division II.—AQUATICÆ.

Order V.—Grallatores.

Tribe I.—Pressirostres.

Subtribe 1. Cursores.

Family 1. Charadriadæ.

110. *Ædicnemus crepitans.* *Great Plover. Stone Curlew.*

111. *Charadrius pluvialis.* *Golden Plover.*

112. *C. Morinellus.* *Dotterel.*

113. *C. hiaticula.* *Ringed Plover. Ring Dotterel.*

Family 2. Vanellidæ.

114. *Squatarola cinerea.* *Gray Plover.*

115. *Vanellus cristatus.* *Lapwing, or Peewit.*

116. *Streptopelia interpres.* *Turnstone.*

Family 3. Hæmatopodidæ.

117. *Hæmatopus ostralegus.* *Oyster-catcher. Sea Pie.*

Tribe II.—Cultriostres.

Subtribe 2. Ambulatores.

Family. Ardeidæ.

118. *Ciconia alba.* *White Stork.*

119. *Ardea cinerea.* *Common Heron, or Hern.*

120. *Eroga stellaris.* *Bittern.*

*Tribe III.—Spathulirostres.**Family. Plataleidæ.*

121. *Platalea leucorodia.* *Common Spoonbill.*

*Tribe IV.—Longirostres,**Family 1. Recurvirostridæ.*

122. *Recurvirostra Avocetta.* *Avocet. Scooper.*

Family 2. Numeniadæ.

123. *Limosa ægocephala.* *Common Godwit. Bar-tailed Godwit.*
 124. *Numenius arquatus.* *Curlew.*
 125. *N. phæopus.* *Whimbrel.*

Family 3. Scolopacidæ.

126. *Totanus calidris.* *Common Redshank.*
 127. *T. hypoleucus.* *Common Sandpiper.*
 128. *T. macularius.* *Spotted Sandpiper.*
 129. *T. glottis.* *Greenshank.*
 130. *Machetes pugnax.* *Ruff, and Reeve.*
 131. *Rusticola sylvestris.* *Woodcock.*
 132. *Scolopax major.* *Great Snipe. Double, or Solitary Snipe.*
 133. *S. gallinago.* *Common Snipe.*
 134. *S. gallinula.* *Jack Snipe. Judcock.*
 135. *Tringa subarquata.* *Curlew Sandpiper. Pigmy Curlew.*
 136. *T. Canutus.* *Knot, or Knute.*
 137. *T. minuta.* *Little Stint.*
 138. *T. pectoralis.* *Pectoral Sandpiper.*
 139. *T. variabilis.* *Dunlin. Purre, or Stint.*
 140. *T. maritima.* *Purple Sandpiper.*

Family 4. Phalaropodidæ.

141. *Phalaropus lobatus.* *Gray Phalarope.*

Family 5. Calidridæ.

142. *Calidris arenaria.* *Sanderling.*

*Tribe V.—Diversirostres.**Subtribe 3. Macroductyli.**Family 1. Rallidæ*

143. *Rallus aquaticus.* *Water Rail.*

144. *Crex pratensis*. *Land Rail. Corn Crake.*
 145. *Zapornia Porzana*. *Spotted Crake, or Gallinule.*

Tribe VI. Frontiscutirostres.

Family 2. Fulicidæ.

146. *Gallinula chloropus*. *Common Gallinule, or Waterhen.*
 147. *Fulica atra*. *Coot. Bald Coot.*

Order VI.—Natatores.

Tribe I.—Lamellirostres.

Subtribe 1. Simplicipollices.

Family 1. Anseridæ.

148. *Bernicla Brenta*. *Brent Bernicle.*
 149. *B. leucopsis*. *Common Bernicle.*
 150. *B. ruficollis*. *Red-breasted Bernicle.*
 151. *Anser albifrons*. *White-fronted Goose, or Laughing Goose.*
 152. *A. segetum*. *Bean Goose. Corn-field Goose.*
 153. *A. ferus*. *Gray-leg Goose. Wild Goose.*
 154. *Cygnus Canadensis*. *Canada Swan. Cravat Swan.*
 155. *C. Bewickii*. *Bewick's Swan.*
 156. *C. ferus*. *Wild Swan, or Hooper.*

Family 2. Anatidæ.

157. *Tadorna vulpanser*. *Common Shelldrake.*
 158. *Rhynchaspis clypeata*. *Shoveller.*
 159. *Chauliodus streperus*. *Gadwall.*
 160. *Dafla acuta*. *Pintail. Sea-pheasant.*
 161. *Anas Boschas*. *Wild Duck, or Mallard.*
 162. *A. Querquedula*. *Garganey.*
 163. *A. Crecca*. *Teal.*
 164. *Mareca Penelope*. *Wigeon.*

Subtribe 2. Membranipollices.

Family 3. Fuligulidæ.

165. *Clangula chrysophthalmus*. *Golden Eye. Morillon.*
 166. *Harelda glacialis*. *Long-tailed Hareld.*
 167. *Fuligula cristata*. *Tufted Pochard.*
 168. *F. marila*. *Scaup Pochard.*
 169. *F. ferina*. *Pochard, Dnnbird.*
 170. *Ædemia nigra*. *Common Scoter.*

171. *Æ. fusca.* *Velvet Scoter.*
 172. *Somateria mollissima.* *Eider Duck.* *St. Cuthbert's Duck,*

Tribe II.—Serrirostres.

Family 1. Mergidæ.

173. *Mergus albellus.* *Smew.* *Lough Diver.*
 174. *Merganser serrator.* *Red-breasted Merganser.*
 175. *M. Castor.* *Goosander.* *Dun Diver.*

Subtribe 3. Totipalmæ.

Family 2. Carbonidæ.

176. *Carbo Cormoranus.* *Cormorant.* *Crested Cormorant.*
 177. *C. Cristatus.* *Shag.*
 178. *Sula Bassana.* *Gannet.* *Soland Goose.*

Tribe III.—Cuspidirostres.

Subtribe 4. Brevipennes.

Family 1. Podicipidæ.

179. *Podiceps cristatus.* *Great Crested Grebe.* *Tippet Grebe.*
 180. *P. cornutus.* *Horned, or Sclavonian Grebe.*
 181. *P. rubricollis.* *Red-necked Grebe.*
 182. *P. auritus.* *Eared Grebe.*
 183. *P. minor.* *Little Grebe.* *Dabchick.*

Family 2. Colymbidæ.

184. *Colymbus glacialis.* *Great Northern Diver.* *Imber.*
 185. *C. Arcticus.* *Black-throated Diver.*
 186. *C. septentrionalis.* *Red-throated Diver.* *Speckled Diver.*
 187. *Uria Troile.* *Foolish Guillemot.* *Lesser Guillemot.*
 188. *U. lachrymans.* *Ringed Guillemot.*
 189. *U. Grylle.* *Black Guillemot.* *Sea Turtle Dove.*

Tribe IV. Sulcirostris.

Family. Mormonidæ.

190. *Mergulus Alle.* *Little Ank.*
 191. *Mormon Arctica.* *Puffin.* *Sea Parrot.*
 192. *Utamania Torda.* *Razor-bill.* *Black-billed Ank.*

Tribe V.—Tubinarirostris.

Subtribe 5. Longipennes.

Family. Procellariadæ.

193. *Procellaria glacialis.* *Fulmar Petrel.*

194. *Puffinus major*. *Greater Shearwater*.
 195. *P. Anglorum*. *Manx Shearwater*.
 196. *Thalassidroma pelagica*. *Stormy Sea-runner, or Petrel*.

Tribe VI.—Medionariostres.

Family. Laridæ.

197. *Cataracta vulgaris*. *Common Skua*.
 198. *C. Pomarina*. *Pomarine Skua*.
 199. *Lestris Richardsonii*. *Richardson's Skua*. *Arctic Gull*.
 200. *Larus glaucus*. *Glaucous Gull*.
 201. *L. marinus*. *Great Black-backed Gull*.
 202. *L. argentatus*. *Herring Gull*.
 203. *L. canus*. *Common Gull, or Sea Mew*.
 204. *L. eburneus*. *Ivory Gull*.
 205. *Rissa tridactyla*. *Kittiwake Gull*. *Tarrock*.
 206. *Xema ridibunda*. *Black-headed Xeme*.
 207. *X. minuta*. *Little Xeme*.

Tribe VII.—Subulirostres.

Family. Sternidæ.

208. *Sterna Cantiaca*. *Sandwich Tern*.
 209. *S. hirundo*. *Common Tern*. *Sea Swallow*.
 210. *S. minuta*. *Lesser Tern*.
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